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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE attempts to figure up the composition of the House of Representatives elected November 7th, still are baffled by an element of uncertainty; but it seems most likely that the Democrats will have a majority of upwards of seventy. The Northern States send about an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, while the South constitute the Democratic majority, sending but fourteen Republicans out of one hundred and twenty-five members. The notable point here is that Mr. HUBBELL's assessment money, which was to break up the solid South, has done nothing of the sort. The Republican delegation from that section is relatively larger in the present Congress than it will be in the next. The Southern delegation, after contested seats had been adjudged, stood 87 Democrats, 3 Readjuster Democrats, 13 Republicans, and 4 Republican Greenbackers. In the new House it will stand 98 Democrats, 6 Readjuster Democrats, 2 Coalitionists from Texas, and Mr. CHALMERS, of Mississippi, with 14 Republicans. Counting all the elements of opposition, this gives 87 Democrats against 20 anti-Democrats in the present House, and 98 Democrats against 23 anti-Democrats in the next. The Democrats gain 11 members, and the opposition 3, under the new appointment. Of these three, the Republicans get but one.

We cannot altogether regret this failure. As we have said repeatedly, no ultimate good can come to either the party or the nation from the success of the attempts made to create Stalwart pocket-boroughs in the South. We do not care to see the party dragged into an alliance with Repudiation, and every other element of disaster and hindrance in the South. We can better dispense with than endure gains thus obtained.

Now that the Democrats have secured the House, what will they do with it? To judge from the utterances of Mr. MACDONALD, Mr. CARLISLE and other leaders of their party, they have abandoned their threats of reversing the legislation which embodied the results of the war, and mean to concentrate their attention upon financial and other problems of government. If the more sensible element of the party can maintain its control of the hotter heads, they will not repeat the blunder of 1874-80, which made the subsequent Republican victories so easy, but will seek to effect legislation on the lines which they think coincide with the popular desire for change.

One line they mean to take is that which leads on toward Free Trade. It is quite true that in very few instances was the recent election made to turn on this issue, and that where it did the results were not indicative of any popular feeling against the Tariff. Mr. HURD ran behind his ticket in the Toledo district. Mr. WILSON and Mr. UPDEGRAFF, two Republican Free Traders, have been left at home in Iowa, and Mr. DUNNELL in Minnesota, while sound Protectionists, like Mr. KASSON, have been reelected. On a plain and clear issue between the two policies, the country is as much for Protection now as it was three years ago, when Mr. GARFIELD was elected on this issue rather than any other. It is quite true that there are indications which seem to point in the contrary direction, but these are misleading. There is a body of agitators and of newspapers, mostly located in New York, which keep up a loud din about the Tariff, and claim every shift in the political world as a result of their agitation. But all this furnishes a very slight basis for the inference that the country has changed its view of the protective policy since 1880.

For our own part, we desire in this connection nothing so much as the removal of the Tariff from the field of partisan politics. This we believe it is quite within the power of the present Congress to effect by a sensible revision of the Tariff. The report of the Commission to revise it will be before them, and will be unanimous. We see no reason to doubt that it will be such as to meet the popular expectations, and effect the removal of those anomalies and excesses of our tariff legislation, which

constitute the stock in trade of our Free Trade agitators. Should it effect this, our Democratic friends will consult the interests of their party by letting the subject alone when they come into power in 1883. If they do not, if they assail a reformed and reasonable Tariff for the protection of our home industries, then they will take exactly the course which will make a Republican victory in 1884 a foregone conclusion. Next to the admission of Utah, there is nothing which would do the Republicans so much good as a Free Trade policy on the part of the Democrats. The danger now is that the Democratic minority in the present Congress will labor to defeat a moderate and sensible reform of the Tariff, so as to secure the opportunity to undertake the work next year after their own fashion. On this point the friends of the protective policy should concentrate their energies, with a view to prevent delay. If they do not, then the existing abuses and anomalies will be used as a cover, under which to attack the protective system.

It is notable that not a single Greenbacker has been elected to the new House. This party, which once aspired to sweep the whole country and to elect a President, now begins to disappear from the arena of national politics. Their theories have been proven to be untenable. The disasters they predicted have not come. Their hold on the discontented classes disappeared with the resumption of prosperity.

Yet we are far from believing that the plan of making the issue of paper money a government monopoly, may not be revived, in spite of the decay of this third party. It may reappear (when the national bonds are not to be had for banking purposes), all the stronger for its severance from unsound opinions about "Fiat money," and other parts of the programme of the Greenbackers. We do not favor that plan. We think local centres of circulation a matter of prime importance. But we think it is a proposal with which we shall have to reckon in the near future.

THOSE of our contemporaries who favor the single gold standard, are used to denounce our coinage of silver as placing us at a disadvantage in the matter of getting our share of gold in the international struggle for that metal. If we understand them, they assume (1) that we diminish our demand for gold by the use of a silver currency; and (2) that whatever increases our demand for gold helps us to hold what we have, and to get still more of it, in the shifts of international trade. It always is interesting to obtain a statement of those suppressed terms in a chain of reasoning, which are taken for granted. Now we should like to know upon what evidence or what reasoning rests the assumption that a country's need of gold is decisive as to its obtaining a supply? Is the vacuum, implied in such a need, so abhorrent to the economic nature of things, that a supply must flow in from other quarters to fill it up? Is it not the rule that those nations get most gold which have most already, and that every guinea gravitates to those centres at which guineas most accumulate? If we sank all our silver in the Atlantic, it would not bring us an additional gold coin. Gold does not flow to where it is most wanted, but to those industrial centres which have developed the greatest economic power to meet the demand for other commodities. If it comes to America, that will be simply because we have effected such a change in our industrial condition as enables us to sell more, and to buy less, than other nations. But no one will buy our wheat because we want gold, or refuse to take our oil because we have enough of it.

THE Supreme Court has before it several interesting cases for decision. One of these relates to the Government's right to reissue treasury notes which have been redeemed since the war. Another is the

right of a State to sue another on behalf of a citizen who holds bonds repudiated by that other. Several others relate to the interpretation of the Civil Rights legislation.

On one point the Court has reached a decision promptly. It finds that the law under which General CURTIS was fined five hundred dollars and disqualified to hold office under the United States, because he assisted while in office in the collection of political assessments, is constitutional. Congress, in the view of the Court, has the power to forbid political activity of this sort, as it involves an abuse of the power conferred for other purposes upon our officials. The friends of Civil Service Reform may congratulate themselves upon this victory, but the experience of the last campaign must have shown them that it amounted to very little. The assessments were levied in spite of the existence and enforcement of the law, by persons who held no office, but assumed to speak for official superiors. Had the Reformers obtained a decision declaring the validity of a law which should confine the President's appointing power, as regards minor offices, to persons selected by competitive examination, they would have tided over a much more serious constitutional difficulty.

THE official vote of Pennsylvania is not yet announced, but it is known that the plurality for Mr. PATTISON is nearly, but not quite, 40,000, while the vote cast for Mr. STEWART is somewhere about 45,000. It therefore appears that, notwithstanding the large number of Republicans—estimated at 20,000, at least—who went directly for PATTISON, the Democratic vote is in a minority, as compared with the aggregate cast for STEWART and BEAVER. In fact, it is plain, also, that the Democratic line was none too steady, and that a great number of Democrats regarded with coldness Mr. PATTISON's candidacy. Their fidelity to their party, even when they confidently anticipated its success, was of a lax character. The *Evening Telegraph*, of Monday, analyzing the facts of this case, shows that in twenty important and widely separated counties (including Allegheny and Philadelphia), Mr. PATTISON's vote was 30,000 less than General HANCOCK's, and this in spite of the Republican help he received. In the whole State he is probably 50,000 behind HANCOCK, and while this would not be remarkable in a slackly contested campaign, or one in which the Democrats had no hope, this canvass was not of such a sort, in either particular.

It is, indeed, one of the evident facts of the election, that the managers of General BEAVER's contest had a just confidence when they relied on getting some Democratic help. It was less, probably, than they hoped for, but still it gave them material aid. Considering the Republican votes that were cast for the Independent ticket, the other large number of them that went squarely for PATTISON, and the great body that stayed away from the polls, it is certain that the Democratic plurality over the Harrisburg ticket should have been far in excess of 40,000, if the full strength of Mr. PATTISON's party had been got out. What is implied as to the future of Pennsylvania politics by these facts, it is too soon to say, but the new Governor perceives, and does not hesitate to declare, that he owes his election not merely to Democratic voters, but to those of other parties. He has made one designation for appointment, that of private secretary, and has selected a gentleman of Philadelphia, Rev. T. T. EVERETT, who has been, if not a Republican, certainly a Republican Independent, in the past. We do not presume that all the appointments will be of this sort; his obligations to those who gave him nine-tenths of his votes will oblige him, of course, to select his "Cabinet"—the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General—from his own party; but it is a satisfactory indication of his liberality of feeling, and independence of narrow partisanship, to find him beginning with such a selection as that of Mr. EVERETT.

IT has been proposed that Senator STEWART should be appointed Attorney-General by the new Governor. Whatever reasons there might be for or against this, there is conclusive reason why it cannot be done in the State Constitution, which provides that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth." But, at any rate, Mr. STEWART would, on no account, have been willing to consider such a proposition. He made his canvass as a Republican, and so

explicitly avowed himself in his speeches, again and again. He could not have accepted such an appointment at the hands of a Democratic Governor as would have given testimony to support the charge of his enemies that he was aiding the Democratic canvass in leading the Independent movement.

A GREAT deal is being said, just now, as to methods of bringing about "unity" and "harmony," in the Republican party. In some quarters "reorganization" is demanded, in others "changes of leadership," etc., etc. Volumes might be written on these topics, without exhausting them, and without contributing anything of material value either to the public stock of information, or to the promotion of Republican success. What is really needed to promote this is a response by Republicans who occupy public places to the demands of the people on the living issues of the day. Adherence to "Bossism" and official corruption, refusal to reduce taxation, waste of money by Congressional jobbery, are four at least of the great errors of the party in the last year. Reversing such policy is a plain course and easily followed; it will bring success where the other plan brought disaster. And when men are attracted and satisfied, they will be in truth both united and harmonious, without artificial efforts to make a mere partisan "unity" and "harmony."

THE canvass for the Senatorship in at least three States which elected Republican Legislatures has begun. In Colorado, Governor PITKIN's friends are hopeful of his election, although he has two wealthy competitors, and is not a wealthy man. This statement at once enlists general sympathy with his canvass. The Far West has sent us too many rich and worthless Senators; and it is to be hoped that Colorado has not sunk to the Nevada level.

In Illinois, the competitors for the seat now held by Mr. DAVIS are Commissioner RAUM, of the Internal Revenue, and Governor CULLUM. The former has the federal patronage on his side. The latter has the similar influence of the State officials. It is rather disheartening to find that, at the very moment when political decency has become so necessary to the party, a canvass for a high office has begun in this fashion. Surely, the Illinois Legislature contains a dozen Republicans who despise such methods, and who will not go into a caucus divided by such influences. The circumstances under which Mr. DAVIS was elected show that it would be possible to defeat both the Governor and the Commissioner, and to select a candidate whose claims rest on some better basis than patronage.

The canvass in Michigan is very one-sided and not disheartening. It is between Senator FERRY and Mr. JAY HUBBELL, with the certainty that the former will be chosen by a large majority. It was in the hope of the Senatorship that Mr. HUBBELL relinquished the nomination to the House. He should have been as wise as Secretary FOLGER, and clung to the bird in hand.

In Minnesota, Mr. DUNNELL, the hope and pride of the Republican Free Traders, has not even succeeded in causing the loss of his Congressional District to his party, although he ran as a third candidate after failing to get a nomination. Much less has he succeeded in securing a Legislature which should give him Mr. WINDOM's seat in the Senate. The reelection of the latter is a foregone conclusion, and those who know the opinion of Mr. GARFIELD had of him will, for that among other reasons, be glad of his continuance in public life.

IN two instances, the amount and kind of Stalwart loyalty to the "Grand Old Party" has been put to the test with disastrous results. Missouri two years ago chose 8 Democrats, 4 Republican Greenbackers and 1 Republican. This year she elects fourteen Democrats. The one Republican was lost through Mr. CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, the Stalwart "Boss" in Missouri. Having failed to secure the nomination for his own man, he ran him as a third candidate, and the Democrat was chosen by a plurality. Such conduct is very reprehensible—in Independents.

In 1880, Maryland chose 5 Democrats and 1 Republican. This year it elects 4 Democrats and 2 Republicans. It came near to an equal division of the delegation. In the First District, the Republican candidate made a good fight, and nearly secured an election. But the convention which nominated him refused to pass a resolution endorsing

Mr. ARTHUR's Administration. As a consequence, Mr. HUBBELL's committee refused all assistance to the Republicans of the district, and the office holders were made to understand that the election of the Democrat would not grieve their superiors at Washington. Hence the loss of a seat.

In the Fifth Iowa District, Mr. WILSON's election has been vitiated by the failure of one of the judges of election to discharge his duty. When the time came for signing the returns from Saylor township, only two judges could be found, and the name of the third was added by the clerk. With this township's vote, Mr. WILSON would have a majority; without, he is defeated. The whole transaction has the appearance of an unworthy trick, to prevent Mr. WILSON's election. Yet it may have been no more than the usual result of those beverages which the State has been trying to exclude from its boundaries.

IN the general excitement over the battle between Republicans and Democrats, that between Gentiles and Mormons in Utah has attracted much less attention than it would otherwise. As we expected, the Mormons made a pretty clean sweep, polling as large a vote as when they elected Mr. CANNON to Congress in 1880, and securing the Legislature and the officials of the Territory. The Gentiles were roused to effort by the prospect of success, and doubled their vote of three years ago, but to no avail. Those who expected the overthrow of the Mormon power by the *direct* operation of Mr. EDMUND'S law, have been disappointed. We do not share their disappointment, because we did not share their expectations. We look to the indirect influence of the law for its greatest results. It affixes a public and tangible stigma upon polygamy, excludes the polygamist from political life, and brings home the authority of the national government, quietly and firmly, to every man and woman in the Territory. It gives promise of the break-down of the sect, by the operation of internal forces of dissension and decay.

That the leaders feel this is seen by their more zealous insistence on polygamy as a qualification for church office. Bishops and the like must take more than one wife, or resign. This shows that they feel a need to meet the influence of the law against polygamy, by the influence of church authority.

THE vote on the amendment to make the canal system of New York as free to the public as are the rivers of the State, was overwhelmingly in the affirmative. This action grows partly out of the greater competition of the railroads in the matter of cheap freights from the West, and partly out of the growing competition of the Canadian system of canals, recently completed. To these canals New York city owes her preëminence as a commercial emporium. In spite of her greater age, she lingered behind Philadelphia until well into this century. In 1784, the first Philadelphia Directory was published, with thirty-five hundred names. In 1785, appeared the first New York Directory, with something over eight hundred names. But the Erie Canal put the older city right on the line of the principal traffic between the West and the seaboard, and with every advance of the West, New York has advanced also, becoming the chief port of entry and exit for the whole country. The city has lost in homogeneity with the rest of the country, by attracting and retaining a great foreign population. But it has gained vastly in wealth, general influence, and the diffusion of culture through its upper and middle classes. It now seems as though it were about to lose some of its especial advantages as a commercial centre. Philadelphia and Baltimore have cheaper communication with the West, at rates which make even canals unprofitable. Newport News bids fair to become the greatest terminus of Western traffic. The Welland Ship Canal, passing by Niagara Falls, and connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, promises to put Quebec and Montreal on the line of a cheaper and more rapid connection with the West by water. To meet this double competition, the State has voted to throw open her canals to the people, free of charge, and to keep them in repair at the public cost. At present, the cost of constructing those canals is represented by nearly nine millions of canal bonds, bearing six per cent. interest. This sum the State will have to pay, besides adding to the debtor side of the annual account the cost of keeping the whole system in repair. As it is, the State finances are by no means in a satisfactory condition, the outlay at times exceeding the income.

It is said that the benefit from opening the canals will be general, and in excess of the cost. Perhaps it may; but the principle involved in the act is not the less questionable. If New York is to open her canals to free use, why should not Pennsylvania be called upon to do the same with her railroads? If a State may be taxed to construct and maintain a free system of artificial water-ways, why not tax the people of the whole country for the construction and maintenance of a system of free railways? It is hard to reconcile the transaction with any intelligible theory of the limits of State action; and it especially puzzles us to see what there is in it that commends it to the support of those who believe in Free Trade principles. The merely practical Free Trader, the New York importer, believes in any outlay of public money which may promote trade, and only grumbles at legislation which may promote manufactures. But even in New York there are those who are Free Traders on principle, and we hear no protest from them.

THE session in New York of the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the decline of American shipping, gives the Free Traders an opportunity to renew their complaints of our registration laws, passed in WASHINGTON'S Administration. The *Times* of New York gets so far in its candor as to put the case thus: "The law, in endeavoring to compel Americans to buy domestic made vessels, left them the alternative of buying none at all, or of buying and sailing them under a foreign flag, and one or other of these two alternatives has been resorted to." It is gratifying to find our contemporary getting so far towards a fair statement of the case. It has had several editorials on this subject, and the *Evening Post* has had several, from which an unwary reader might have inferred that the law debarred American capitalists from buying, owning and sailing vessels of foreign build. The truth is that plenty of such vessels are owned by Americans, and others are held on long leases by Americans. The true question is this: Shall American registration, with the accompanying responsibility of our Government for defence in war and redress of grievances in peace, be extended to those vessels in which American capital alone is interested, or shall it be confined to those vessels in whose creation American capital and American labor coöperated?

WE are not able to take the report of the attack on Judge LAWSON in Dublin seriously. Certainly no "attempt to assassinate" was made, whatever may have been the fellow's intention. He seems to have done everything in his power to call the attention of the police and to secure his own arrest. He jostled against the policemen who attended the judge, and needlessly addressed one of them. He then marched down the street to meet the judge, displaying the butt end of a revolver. When pursued, he was arrested without difficulty by a single policeman, and made no use of his weapon. Altogether, the story is too fishy.

FRANCE, happily, is quieter again after the futile outbreak of the Nihilistic faction, and its rulers sleep more soundly. But the more the nature and the extent of the anarchist conspiracy is disclosed, the more serious appear the dangers which threatened and still threaten the fabric of French society. The diffusion of Nihilistic principles from Swiss centres has been very general among the work-people of southwestern France. Nothing but the premature explosion of the conspiracy at Monceau-des-Mines prevented a much more serious outbreak in Lyons and Marseilles. On the other hand, every year sees a more general diffusion of property among the French people, and thus deprives the have-nots of their opportunities to make mischief.

The Ministry of M. DU CLERC certainly has suffered no loss of prestige through its treatment of these disturbances. Unhappily, it seems to cherish the ambition to show itself an exceedingly active and aggressive ministry,—very different from the *fainéant* government described in the attacks made by M. GAMBETTA's newspapers. Hence its renewal of those plans for the absorption of Tunis, which had to be abandoned when the French constituencies discovered how many lives and how much money their execution would cost. The French seem to have traded off their share in the joint Control of Egypt for England's goodwill as regards the complete annexation of Tunis, and have no opposition to expect except such as Italy or Turkey may offer.

In Madagascar, the French have been claiming for some time past the

protectorate of a barbarous tribe on the coast. At the same time, they have been holding the government of the Queen of Madagascar responsible for offences of this tribe against French and sailors. From this ambiguous position M. DU CLERC has effected a descent to the annexation side of the fence. The Queen has been notified that, in the view of French diplomacy, she is no more than the head of the tribe which hitherto has been regarded as dominant throughout the whole island, and that her sovereignty in other quarters will not be recognized. In Madagascar, as in all half-developed states of society, the sovereignty is vested in an imperial tribe, as it was in the Aztecs of the Mexican valley when CORTEZ landed. The French are following exactly the example set by CORTEZ. They are alienating the tribes from their obedience, as a preliminary to the absorption of the whole island. But they will meet with one serious obstacle. The missions, which have succeeded in Christianizing the rulers and a large part of the people, are English and Protestant, and their English constituencies may be expected to resist the submission of the island to French control.

The plan of a South African empire fostered by Sir BARTLE FRERE, and defeated in the fall of Lord BEACONSFIELD, seems to have been taken up by France. A sort of treaty, negotiated with a chief on the Congo, is to be ratified by the Corps Legislatif, and an attempt made to set up a rivalry with Portugal in that quarter. The success of the French as colonists in Algeria, has not been such as to encourage an extension of their activity in that direction; but it seems they will not rest content until they can say with Addison's CATO,—

No pent-up Utica confines our powers,
But a whole boundless continent is ours.

THE elections in Norway, as might have been expected, have resulted in a general victory for the popular, or anti-Swedish, party. From the first, Norway never has acquiesced in her forcible annexation to her more powerful neighbor on the other side of the mountains. She has the freest and most Democratic constitution in Europe, yet her people have managed to pick a quarrel with the King over one of its provisions. It is upon the not very important question of requiring that the King's Ministers shall be members of the *Storting*, or national Parliament. When this plan was first proposed, the people of Norway rejected it. Now they have taken it up, in the absence of some more promising issue, to show their antagonism to the house of BERNADOTTE. It is admitted by the King that the measure has gone through all the forms prescribed for the passage of an ordinary law. But he claims that in cases of changes proposed in the constitutional law, he possesses an absolute veto, which is not set aside by the passage of the proposal through successive *Storthings*. Here King OSCAR put himself clearly in the wrong, for the Constitution gives him no such absolute veto, and there is no general principle of public law upon which he could rest it.

THE trial of ARABI Pasha by the Egyptian authorities is not to be used to relieve England of responsibility for his fate. Mr. GLADSTONE says that he will not be executed unless the English government approve. This is a distinct gain to the cause of justice, and if the world can be satisfied that ARABI was responsible for the massacres in Alexandria, the world will not mourn his fate. But it will not do to send him to the gallows for burning Alexandria, for the conflagration of an abandoned city is a legitimate though extreme measure of war.

See News Summary, page 93.

1874 AND 1882.

WE have heretofore spoken of the resemblance between the political situation eight years ago, as shown in the elections of that year, and that which has presented itself in 1882. This resemblance was plainly apparent throughout the canvass, before the voting began, but it is made even more distinct by the returns which we now have from the November elections.

What chiefly caused this resemblance has been sufficiently explained and comprehended; we do not need to dwell upon it in this article, the purpose of which is to point out how closely the analogy of the two years 1874 and 1882 is preserved, and to suggest the inquiry how much it signifies as to the future of national politics. It may be safely

assumed, no doubt, that every intelligent observer can see for himself the same sort of Republican discontent with Mr. ARTHUR's Administration and its environment, that grew up in the years 1873 and 1874 concerning General GRANT's Administration and the men who hung about it; while there has been, also, the same sort of indignation over the lavish expenditures of Congress, and its refusal to reduce taxation, that there was in 1873-4 over the Credit Mobilier scandal and the Salary Grab.

Looking at the vote, however, the resemblance is remarkable. The elections of 1874 showed a popular revolution. The House of Representatives then in existence was Republican by more than two to one (Republicans, 198; Democrats, 88; others, 6). But so great was the storm of change that the Democrats almost reversed this. The members elected to Congress in 1874 (their term beginning March 5, 1875), were 107 Republicans, 181 Democrats, and 5 others. A change in only 15 more districts would have given the Democrats the two-thirds just held by the Republicans. So great was the change, indeed, that it exceeded in extent that which we have just witnessed—phenomenally large as this seems to be. In the present case, the Republican majority destroyed was but a small one, and the Democrats fall far short of having two-thirds of the House. The reaction, though violent, has been less than in 1874. To trace how much it resembles that, we give the following figures, showing the result in what may be called the revolutionary States:—

| | Representatives Elected 1874. | | Representatives Elected. | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Dems. | Reps. | Dems. | Reps. |
| California, | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Illinois, | 13* | 6 | 9 | 11 |
| Indiana, | 8 | 5 | 9 | 4 |
| Iowa, | 1 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| Kansas, | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| Kentucky, | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Massachusetts, | 5 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Michigan, | 3† | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| New Hampshire, | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| New Jersey, | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| New York, | 17 | 14 | 21 | 13 |
| North Carolina, | 7 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Ohio, | 13 | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania, | 18 | 9 | 12 | 16 |
| Tennessee, | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Wisconsin, | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| | 120 | 76 | 116 | 99 |

*Including 2 Independents. †Including 1 Independent.

It will be noticed, first, that several Republican States have been somewhat more steady as to Congressmen than they were in 1874. Among these are Illinois, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Illinois is by no means so badly shaken. Kansas, with her solid and enlarged delegation, also helps the general situation; while New Hampshire, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia show Democratic losses as compared with 1874. But the storm struck the Republican line even more severely in California, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, than it did eight years ago.

The close general resemblance will be seen by a glance at the totals. In the seventeen States presented, the Democrats elected 120 members in 1874, and now elect 116; while the Republicans, who had 76 members then, have 99 now. Turning from this list, however, there is a shorter one consisting of six Southern States, in which the net result of the voting has been almost precisely the same as in 1874. All six then sent solid Democratic delegations, as shown below, and now have a majority of nearly the same size. The comparison is as follows:—

| | Representatives Elected, 1874. | | Representatives Elected, 1882. | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | Dems. | Reps. | Dems. | Reps. |
| Arkansas, | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Georgia, | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Maryland, | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Missouri, | 13 | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| Texas, | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| West Virginia, | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | 41 | 0 | 44 | 6 |

The two statements given relate to 265 out of the 325 members composing the next House of Representatives. The other 60 came from

States in which nothing appears very material to the present study. On the whole, the resemblance to 1874 cannot but strike everybody.

Looking at some of the State elections will still further show the similarity. Thus, Massachusetts elected a Democratic Governor in 1874—Mr. GASTON—and he had over seven thousand majority. Pennsylvania was carried by the Democrats, the head of their ticket receiving nearly 5,000 majority. Ohio was also carried by them by over 17,000 majority, and Indiana by almost precisely the same (17,252). They also carried Connecticut, as now, their majority being 6,782; while they carried New Jersey by 13,233. Oregon and New Hampshire, held by the Republicans this year, chose Democratic Governors in 1874. And in New York, on a straight fight, in which the Republicans had a strong and worthy candidate, a gallant veteran of the war for the Union—General DIX—Mr. TILDEN swept the State by 50,317 majority, which was certainly twice as much as could have been obtained this year by Mr. CLEVELAND, had Mr. WADSWORTH or Governor CORNELL been nominated by the Republicans. The Democrats also carried Colorado in 1874, and their majorities in North Carolina and Tennessee were far larger than this year.

These are the facts. We make no elaborate deductions from them at present. In the main, as we have already sufficiently stated, they are a surprising repetition of the votes of 1874. The situation has almost precisely recurred. The only change of importance is that the Democrats have been less successful now than they were then. The change has not been so great; the swing of the reactionary pendulum has not gone so far. What this implies concerning the election of 1884, we leave for further consideration.

HAS THE PRESIDENT LEARNT ANYTHING?

WE are not of the number of those who think that the dissolution, or even the permanent defeat, of the Republican party was foreshadowed by the recent elections. The analogies indicated by some newspapers between the circumstances accompanying the death of the Whig party and the present situation are altogether misleading. The Whigs fell because they sold themselves to the slave interest, and thus came into collision with the national conscience. They fell because they had neither eye nor ear for the true issues of the hour. That the Republican party is not in this condition, is shown by the fact that the reformatory elements in our political life are distinctly Republican. There are disagreements within the ranks, leading to temporary disasters. There have been blunders made which have driven some into revolt. But the hope for the nation's future lies with the party which numbers some four millions of voters of the most intelligent classes, and which for twenty years has elected every President of the country.

But our hope for the future of the party rests upon our conviction that it is capable of reforming those evils in its own organization which have precipitated disaster. We believe that the bulk of the party desire this reform, and mean to accomplish it. We believe that at heart they have no other interest than this, and they are the only body of Americans at once strong enough and honest enough to undertake it. Yet there are within the party elements whose interest is all in the other direction. They live by abuses, and they think they may as well fall defending them, as fall through their removal. Supplementing these are a body of party leaders, whose personal pride is hurt by the revolt against their leadership, or whose obstinacy is enlisted to resist it. These men are not bosses in the lowest sense. They are capable of good service to the party and their country, under any system of political management. They would not find their occupation gone under a sweeping and effective reform of the Civil Service. Yet they are at this moment the greatest danger the party has to fear. They are lending the force of their personal influence or of their public position to perpetuate the evils which threaten the party's life. It is among these that we are forced to include Mr. CHESTER ALLAN ARTHUR.

"Has the President learnt anything?" Let us rather ask "Is he capable of learning anything?" He belongs by race and temperament to the most unteachable element in America. Did ANDREW JACKSON, or JOHN C. CALHOUN, or JAMES K. POLK, or JAMES BUCHANAN, or ANDREW JOHNSON, ever learn anything? Is it not written in the annals of American history that, when once an opinion found a settled lodgment in these men's heads, it acquired over them the tyrannical power

of a fixed idea? The Scotch-Irish stock have played a great and almost unnoticed part in American history. They have done it by virtue of that unequalled force of will, which has made them alternately the greatest helpers and the worst hindrances to our national progress. "Grant that I may be always right," one of them prayed, "for Thou knowest that I am hard to turn." They are hard to turn from either good or evil. They are lacking in imagination, in sympathy, in all those genial gifts which enable men to put themselves into other people's shoes and see life for an instant out of other people's eyes. They can understand no view of a situation but their own; and arguments irritate them, but never convince them, when once they have made up their minds. Even experience has no lessons for them. They go steadily on, as President JOHNSON went, in spite of the discovery, made by all the rest of the world, that his position was untenable and his programme hopeless. They see nothing in opposition to themselves but resistance to right reason itself.

This is Mr. ARTHUR's character through and through. He has shown it already, as we foresaw that he would. On the melancholy Saturday which followed Mr. GARFIELD'S death, we predicted, with no exultation, that he was certain to dash the hopes then forming as to the character of his Administration. We felt sure that those who believed that he had taken to heart the lesson of those sad months of anxiety, had mistaken the man. He had learnt nothing from the popular anxiety to avert his own accession to the Presidency, nothing from the great outburst of popular hatred against the system which slew Mr. GARFIELD, nothing from the example of a President hallowed, by his public no less than his private virtues, in the nation's sorrowful memories. Had he been chosen President himself in 1880, upon such a platform as Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN or Mr. JOHN F. SMYTH would have drafted for him, he could not have been more reckless in his disregard of political consequences, than he has been since his accession amid so many warnings and so many hopes.

And what he has been, he will continue to be, through the whole course of his Administration. The party need look to him for no help, in undertaking those reforms which are needed for its restoration to public confidence. The majorities of 1883 have no more weight with him than had those of 1867 with Mr. JOHNSON. All the authentic reports of his mental condition show that he has been roused by those majorities, not to repentance and amendment, but to persistence and revenge. We are on the eve of wholesale political removals, and all who have been less than zealous for the Administration's candidates are to feel the weight of the Administration's displeasure. Mr. WOODFORD, Mr. ROBERTSON, and a host of others have been designated already as pre-destined victims. This is to be a Stalwart Administration through and through, and those who are not Stalwarts are to hold no place under it.

For ourselves, we do not care a straw for the sorrows of these office-holders, and we look upon the overthrow of the spoils system as too assured and too near to allow these proceedings to possess more than a temporary interest. But we do appeal to the sensible Republicans of all sorts and kinds, to save the party from Mr. ARTHUR. Nothing now remains but a repudiation of President ARTHUR, as complete as that of President JOHNSON in 1867. It must be made, not by the Independent Republicans only, but by those who call themselves Stalwarts as well. It must be a distinct assurance to the American people that, whatever abuse the President may think fit to make of his power, the Republican party as a whole repudiates that and all similar abuses, and seeks such a change in our political methods as will make these impossible to any future President.

The result in 1884 will depend upon the extent and the sincerity with which the party shall have washed its hands of Mr. ARTHUR and all his doings. Of course this will involve some losses. The DOOLITLES and the TRUMBULLS of our times, will march with the great dispenser of patronage, as they did in 1867. But we have reached the point at which the surgery of excision is the only wise treatment, and the unsound members must be sacrificed for the sake of the whole body.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE city of Boston having resolved to preserve the old State House as a monument of the past and a repository for objects of interest connected with the city, after the fashion of our Independence Hall

handed over the upper portion of the fabric to the "Bostonian Society," which appointed a committee to carry out the details of restoring the venerable fabric as nearly as possible to what it originally was. Having discovered the original plan in a public library at Cincinnati, the committee went to work to reproduce it with the utmost fidelity. The work was completed a few months ago, and, on October 10, the Bostonian Society held their first meeting in the old Chamber of Representation, now their headquarters, where, according to JOHN ADAMS, "independence was born," and from the balcony of which the Declaration was read on July 18, 1776. Two of the speakers bore well-known historic names. Mr. JOSIAH H. QUINCY, a grandson of Boston's famous Mayor, the direct descendant of the notable emigrant who came from Franklin's county, Northampton, near three centuries ago, was first called upon, and made an eloquent and interesting address. Mr. QUINCY has from boyhood shown a pronounced talent for public speaking, and was orator of his class at Harvard in 1880. Referring to the replacement of the lion and unicorn on the State House—an action taken by the committee with a view to carrying out with strict fidelity the details of the original building—Mr. QUINCY happily said: "The time has surely come when we can endure the sight of the lion and unicorn, even though they have remounted, rampant as of old, the outer wall of this building, no longer as the emblems of royal sway, but to remind us that here the unicorn lowered his horn, and the lion's claws were clipped by the swords of patriots." Mr. WILLIAM EVERETT, who followed Mr. QUINCY, made severe reflections on the apathy of Boston and New England men in respect to the few historic monuments that remain. There is, he asserted, a much keener and more patriotic interest to-day among the people of the far West in those things with which every American citizen should be familiar, than there is in the very scenes where American history was made. He was glad that there was in the city of Boston at least one piece of real estate which was not to be used for purposes of personal aggrandizement. Dr. EVERETT—who is head master of a notable school at Quincy—declared that the preservation of these relics of the past was necessary to the proper education and training of the young men of the land. If it were a question of money to preserve such places, an appeal to the West would bring all that was needed. In such memorials the whole country is interested.

THE writer of a learned article on the nomenclature of the days of the week, in the *Dublin Review*, points to the circumstance that the pagan style of naming was continued in Christian times, not only in ordinary language, but even in ecclesiastical documents. In fact, throughout the middle ages, the old pagan division of the month into Kalends, Nones and Ides, was maintained in Papal letters, briefs and martyrologies. But, while using pagan terms among pagans, the primitive Christians were recommended to use, in their intercourse with one another, words sanctioned by Scripture, and in the offices of the church, "Lord's day" and "Sabbath" were instituted for Sun's day and Saturn's day. While they used Sabbath to designate Saturday, they transferred the religious observances to the day following. It was not before the fifth century after Christ that this change became at all general in the case of these two days, and the remaining days have always continued to be designated in the popular language of Rome after pagan divinities. The primitive Christian called all days between Saturday and Sunday "ferial." This word, however, is of pagan origin. It is believed to have meant originally a sacrifice, and thence came to mean a day of religious observance. At length the Church came to apply the term to a feast or celebration on which no special saint or mystery was commemorated, and then it was employed for designating the days of the week, and the Portuguese say to this day for Monday, Tuesday, etc., *Segunda feira, Terça feira, etc.*

MR. GLADSTONE, who may congratulate himself, and be congratulated by his admirers—as doubtless he is, abundantly—upon the strength of the position which he holds, and the despair of his political opponents, is about to have a "jubilee anniversary." He has now been in Parliament half a century, having been elected member for Newark, on the 13th of December, 1832. Such a public career is not only remarkable; on the whole, when all its features are considered, it is wonderful. The sustained power of the man, his continued popularity, his vigor of intellect, his capacity for handling the English people, his rise to greater control after each reverse,—all these are particulars which must be added to the phenomenal length of his public service. We, in America, have nothing to equal this, unless it be the career of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which extended from 1794, when President WASHINGTON appointed him Minister to the Hague, to 1848, when he died in the Capitol. HENRY CLAY, however, was in public life, though with intervals of retirement, from 1804, when he was chosen to the Legislature of Kentucky, until his death, in 1852. WEBSTER went to Congress, in 1813, and died in the same year with CLAY, holding the position of Secretary of State. General CASS had a very long public career. He was appointed Governor of Michigan in 1813, and he resigned from the State Department in 1860. If we consider his public service as having begun in 1806 when he was chosen to the Ohio Legislature,

it may be said to have covered fifty-four years. MR. BENTON, whose "thirty years in the Senate" were once proverbial, was elected in 1820, and closed his career (he was then in the House of Representatives) in 1855.

IN the December number of the *North American Review*, General GRANT once more brings up the FITZ-JOHN PORTER case, by an elaborate article with the caption "An Undeserved Stigma," in which he sets forth at length the considerations that have led him to regard General PORTER as innocent of the charges brought against him. The following is the concluding paragraph of the article:

If a solemn and sincere expression of my thorough understanding of and belief in the entire innocence of General PORTER will tend to draw the public mind to the same convictions, I shall feel abundantly rewarded for my efforts. It will always be a pleasure to me, as well as a duty, to be the instrument, even in the smallest degree, of setting right any man who has been grossly wronged, especially if he has risked life and reputation in defense of his country. I feel, as stated on a previous occasion, a double interest in this particular case, because, directly after the war, as general of the army, when I might have been instrumental in having justice done to General PORTER, and later as President of the United States, when I certainly could have done so, I labored under the firm conviction that he was guilty; that the facts of the receipt of the 4.30 order were as found by the court, and that the position of the troops and numbers were different than they were in reality. Having become better informed, I at once voluntarily gave, as I have continued to give, my earnest efforts to impress the minds of my countrymen with the justice of this case, and to secure from our government, as far as it could grant it, the restitution due to General FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

A DESPATCH from Zurich, Switzerland, on the 15th inst., announces the death of Dr. JOHANN GOTTFRIED KINKEL, the famous author, writer on political economy, and German revolutionary leader in 1848. He was born at Obercassill, Rhenish Prussia, in 1815, and after graduating at Bonn, taught divinity, the history of the church, historical literature, and ancient art. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was one of the leaders of the Socialist Democracy, but being captured was condemned by a court-martial to perpetual imprisonment. One of his followers, however, had been his pupil and admirer, CARL SCHURZ, who was studying in Bonn at the outbreak of the troubles. Young SCHURZ, fighting in defense of Rastadt, was captured, and, upon trial, condemned to death, but managed to effect his escape from prison just before the time set for execution. Being thus at liberty, while KINKEL remained in the fortress of Spandau, the wife of the latter wrote him, asking if he would participate in a scheme for her husband's rescue, and he went at once to Bonn to help her. From there he went to Berlin, where, together with a prominent physician and another gentleman, he arranged and in November, 1850, carried out a daring but successful attempt at release. KINKEL and SCHURZ fled to Scotland immediately, their exploit having caused, very naturally, a profound sensation. In 1851, Professor KINKEL visited this country, returning next year to Europe. In 1866, he was chosen professor of archaeology at the Polytechnique School, at Zurich, and occupied that place until his death. His writings cover a considerable range, and have had much vogue, especially in his native country.

KRISTOFER JANSEN.

THE only Scandinavians known to have emigrated to America since the discovery by Columbus, before the present century, were the Swedes, who settled on the Delaware between 1638 and 1654. Their descendants long since became absorbed in the American population. The first Scandinavian known to have emigrated to America in the Nineteenth Century, was a Norwegian, by name Kleng Person. As a forerunner of the several hundred thousands of Norsemen who have since alighted on our shores, he is not unworthy of a name in American history. He left Stavanger, on the west coast of Norway, in 1821, and remained in America three years, returning to his native land in 1824. His reports concerning the land in the far west must have attracted some attention, for already the next year (1825), a small band of emigrants organized themselves, purchased for \$1,800 a small sloop called "Restauransen" (The Restoration), and set sail from Stavanger on the 4th of July, 1825. Their number was only fifty-three, and, after a perilous and romantic voyage, on which they fished a cask of wine out of the sea, and entered a harbor of the Madeira Islands, they finally landed in New York about the middle of October. Here they sold the little craft, which had been their home for fourteen weeks, for \$700. It seems that Kleng Person did not take passage on this sloop, but returned to America a few years later, and after a pioneer life, which may in some respects be compared with that of Daniel Boone, he died at the venerable age of eighty-three, near Norman Hill, in Bosque County, Texas, December 16, 1865. His countrymen are now raising funds for a monument to be erected on his grave.

From 1825 to 1836, there was no Scandinavian emigration to America, but in the latter year, Björn Anderson (father of the Norse scholar, Rasmus B. Anderson) began to agitate the question of seeking new homes across the sea. Björn Anderson was one of a small band of Quakers on the west coast of Norway, and the followers of William Penn being regarded with considerable disfavor in Norway in that early day, and being subjected to more or less persecution, he encouraged

them to abandon their native shores and seek an asylum for their religious views under the stars and stripes. His agitations resulted in the chartering of two large vessels, which were loaded with emigrants, chiefly Quakers, who in due time landed in New York. Björn Anderson pioneered these newcomers to the Western States, and became the founder of several Scandinavian settlements in Illinois and in Wisconsin, where he died in 1850. Since 1836, an unbroken stream of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish immigrants has been pouring into the United States. Indeed, the Scandinavian population in this country, including their children and grandchildren born on this side of the Atlantic, is now estimated at about 1,500,000, and the most of these live in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. Like other foreign nationalities in America, they maintain, largely, their own churches, schools, secular and religious press. Many of their priests are extremely orthodox and, as a consequence, hostile to American institutions, but, in spite of this fact, the masses learn the English language rapidly, adapt themselves easily to American ways, send their children to the public schools, and to the American colleges and universities, take and read American newspapers, buy English books, and are, upon the whole, less clannish than the most of the foreign nationalities that have come to America. In fact, a very large percentage of their children are already pretty thoroughly Americanized. At half a dozen of the largest colleges and universities in the West, there are professors of Scandinavian descent, and these have uniformly been successful in securing students for their respective schools from the Scandinavian element in their immediate vicinity. Just as the presence of a large German population in America, has induced such men as Wilhelm Jordan and Frederic Bodenstedt to visit this country for the purpose of giving lectures in German, so the large number of Scandinavians in the West have been visited by the Norseman, Björnsterne Björnson, who lectured to them during the winter of 1880 and 1881, and by the subject of this sketch, Kristofer Jansen, who made his first visit to America during the winter of 1879 and 1880. His lectures were a great success, and, after spending the following year in Italy, he returned to America in the fall of 1881, with a view of making America his permanent home. Last summer he spent in Norway, and now he has just returned with his family, and is settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He has become a Unitarian in religion, and his chief object is to preach a more liberal religion to his countrymen, and to seek in the Scandinavian pioneer life materials for a series of novels, which will be written in what might be called the Björnson style. Of his success in this new field of American literature, we have the best possible guarantee in the character of the many excellent novels which he has already produced in the old country, where he was one of the four poets who received an annual salary from the *Storthing* (Parliament) as a national recognition of their talents, the other three being Björnson, Ibsen and Jonas Lie. This honor was conferred on him after the publication of his master-piece, a historical novel called "Fraa Dansketidi" ("From the Danish Time"), in 1875.

Mr. Jansen was born May 5, 1841, in Bergen, Norway, where his father was United States Consul, and thus he became interested in America in his early childhood. From the Bergen Latin school, he entered the Christiania University, in 1859, and graduated in the theological course in 1865; but though brought up amid monarchical institutions, and educated in orthodox Lutheranism, he is now an ardent Republican and a Unitarian of the Channing school. In his youth he became interested in the movement inaugurated by Norway's famous linguist, Ivar Aarøn, to re-establish the genuine Norwegian tongue in place of the Danish, which had been introduced during the four hundred years of Danish rule. Most of his books are written in this revived Norse tongue. Kristofer Jansen has taken high rank as a poet, novelist, dramatist and orator, and it would be difficult to determine in which he has most excelled. To American readers he is known chiefly as the author of a charming novel, "The Spell-bound Fiddler," in which, by the way, Ole Bull is made to figure conspicuously (translated into English by Auber Forestier, and published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago), and as an occasional contributor to *Scribner's Magazine*. His first volume, entitled "Fraa Bygdom" ("From the Parishes"), appeared in 1866, and contains two stories of Norse peasant life. They are somewhat in the style of Björnson, and they at once secured him a host of admirers not only in Norway, but also in Denmark and Sweden. Until a few years ago, he was the most prolific and conspicuous author and advocate of the new language which Ivar Aarøn created out of the dialects, but, strangely enough, his most recent books are written in Danish, as though he had lost faith in the cause which he embraced with so much enthusiasm. Kristofer Jansen's published works constitute nineteen average-sized volumes, and the twentieth, a historical novel, is now in press. A list of these works will give our readers some idea of his industry, and of the scope of his literary performances.

1. "Fraa Bygdom" ("From the Parishes"). Two stories.
2. "Norske Dikt" ("Norse Poems"). A volume of lyrical poems.
3. "Jon Arason." A historic tragedy of which the hero is the last Catholic Bishop in Iceland.
4. "Hai og Ho" ("He and She"). A novel.

5. "Ei Slaastkjømpa" ("A Fighting Man"). A story.
 6. "Marit Skjölte." A novel.
 7. "Torgrim." A novel.
 8. "Sigmund Brestesen." An epic poem, of which the hero is Sigmund Brestesen, who introduced Christianity in the Faroe Isles, at the request of Olaf Tryggvason in 997.
 9. "Fraa Dansketidi" ("From the Danish Time"). An historical romance illustrating the conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Norway in the sixteenth century.
 10. "Den Bergtekne" ("The Spell-bound Fiddler"). A novel.
 11. "Austafyre Sol og Vestafyre Maane" ("East of the Sun and West of the Moon"). An opera based on one of the finest Norse folklore tales.
 12. "En Kjøndes Skjebne." ("The Fate of a Woman"). A modern society drama.
 13. "Amerikanske Fantasier" ("American Fancies"). A California drama, doubtless based on a study of Bret Harte's works.
 14. "Smaastykker" ("Short Chapters"). A collection of short stories.
 15. "Fraa Italia" ("From Italy"). A volume of travel.
 16. "Fraa Island" ("From Iceland"). A volume of travel.
 17. "Skildringar fraa Norland oy Finnmark" ("Descriptions of Norland and Finnmark"). A volume of travel.
 18. "Amerikanske Forholde" ("American Conditions"). A volume of travel, giving the author's impressions of his first visit to America.
 19. "Den Norske Synode" ("The Norse Synod"). An attack on the illiberal tendencies of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, showing the evils which he has come here to combat.

The volume which he has in press is a historical novel, depicting the conflict between Protestantism and Rationalism in Norway during the latter part of the last and the early part of this century. As appears from this list of books, Mr. Jansen has been an extensive traveller. To Iceland he went in 1874, as a representative from Norway to the Millennial celebration. Norland and Finnmark were visited in 1869 at the expense of the government. Besides in America and Italy, he has travelled more or less extensively in England, Holland, Belgium, France, Austria and Germany. Nor should it be forgotten that he, from 1869 to 1878, was a teacher in the so-called People's High Schools in Norway, educational institutions similar to those founded by Grundtvig, in Denmark, the purpose of which is to awaken a love for knowledge, particularly for national history and literature, in the minds of the grown-up sons and daughters of the peasants. Mr. Jansen is a man of talent, learning and experience. He is progressive in his views and heartily in sympathy with American institutions. His coming among us is a positive gain to this country and an inestimable blessing to his numerous countrymen in the West. Whether he will ever be able, like the facile writer, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, to enter the precincts of English literature and write his books in English, is doubtful on account of his age. A foreign language is seldom mastered by one who begins to speak and write it so late in life, but Mr. Jansen already speaks English sufficiently well to address an American audience, and his lecture in English at the Academy of Music in Boston, last May, was listened to with earnest attention by the large audience, who greeted him with great applause.

SCIENCE.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—PROCEEDINGS.

* * * This Department of THE AMERICAN will contain regular reports, punctually printed, of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Philadelphia), together with Notes, etc., showing the general progress of scientific research—the whole prepared under direction of Prof. Angelo Heilprin.

Meeting of November 14th.—Professor Joseph Leidy, President, in the chair. The President referred to a collection of living white ants (*Termites*) which he had recently shipped to the English naturalist, Mr. Saville Kent, and of whose safe arrival in England he had just been apprised by letter. It would appear that all the individuals of the colony, with two or three exceptions, survived the long journey.

Further remarks on the recent find of sun-animalcules (*Actinosphaerium*) in the Schuylkill were made by the speaker. Certain individuals were observed in conjugation, one of these measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres in length—the largest representative of the genus that appears thus far to have been recorded.

Professor Leidy also called attention to a colony of polyps that he had obtained from the bottom of a wreck at Atlantic City (*Tubularia crocea*). With these was associated a nudibranchiate gasteropod of the genus *Aelis* (*A. pilata*) a form new to this section of the New Jersey coast.

Professor Thomas Meehan presented a nest of the wood pee-wee (*Contopus virens*) which exhibited no trace of the salivary secretion which has been credited to its construction by ornithologists. The attachment to the tree-limb was effected simply by cobwebs.

The speaker exhibited a specimen of cabbage which had grown a stalk of the unusual length of nearly three feet. The phyllotaxial arrangement of this form as compared with that of the abnormal cultivated variety, and the relations existing between the cultivated and natural conditions of the plant were pointed out.

Remarks upon the habits of earthworms were made by Messrs. Meehan, Leidy, Potts and Heilprin.

NOTES.

The "Underground Temperature Committee," which was appointed some years ago by the British Association, for the purpose of accurately determining the rate at which the temperature of the earth's crust increases for given descents beneath the surface, has drawn up a report (under the direction of Professor Everett) of the result of its labors up to the present time. It appears manifest from this report that the usually estimated average increase of temperature of 1° F. for every 50 feet of descent is considerably in excess of what the mean of results obtained from observations made in various parts of the earth's surface would indicate this increase actually to be—namely, one degree for every 64 feet, or what is equivalent to the same thing, the $\frac{1}{64}$ of a degree per foot. That the lithological character of the rock masses traversed—their relative capacities for the conduction of heat—and the local action of chemical forces in their midst exert a very modifying influence upon the general rate of increase—i. e., sensibly augment the temperature for certain localities, and diminish it for others—there can be no question of doubt, as is proved by the disparity of results obtained from observations made in rock masses of widely varying chemical composition. The maximum and minimum rates were found in the Slitt mine of Weardale (Northumberland) and the well of the Bootle water-works of Liverpool, respectively, the increase in the former, with a depth of 660 feet, being 1° F. for every 34 feet, and in the latter, with a depth of 1392 feet, 1° F. for every 130 feet. In the great boring of Sprenberg, near Berlin (with an absolute depth of 4172 feet, the deepest artificial cutting into the earth's crust), where reliable observations have been carried to a depth of 3492 feet, the average rate of increase was found to be 1° for every $51\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The difference of temperature between the rock masses of the interior of the St. Gothard tunnel and the superficial soil situated 5578 feet above, would give for that section an increase of 1° for every 82 feet.

From the seventeenth annual report on earthquakes and volcanic phenomena, published by Professor C. W. C. Fuchs in Tschermak's "Mineralogische und Petrographische Mittheilungen," it would appear that there were recorded in the year 1881, for various portions of the earth's surface, but excluding Japan, no less than 297 earthquakes. Of this number forty-one manifested themselves in the month of January, twenty-nine in February, twenty-six in March, twenty-four in April, eighteen in May, twenty-three in June, seventeen in July, fifteen in August, fourteen in September, thirteen in October, forty-seven in November, and thirty in December. During the same period volcanic phenomena were neither frequent nor violent. Eruptions are recorded as having taken place at Mauna Loa in the Sandwich Islands, Vesuvius, Etna, the Azores, Santorin in the Grecian Archipelago, the Albay in the Island of Luzon (Philippines), and the Serra de Azusco in Mexico. Of these, the most important was that from Mauna Loa, whence vast streams of lava were ejected.

The eminent Swiss botanist De Candolle, in his recently published work on the origin of cultivated plants ("L'Origine des Plantes Cultivées") estimates the total number of species of plants known to botanists at the present day at about 140,000. Of this number it would appear that at the utmost only 300 are in various ways made use of by mankind.

Professor Archibald Geikie, the present Director General of the Geological Surveys of Great Britain and Ireland, referring (in his "Text-Book of Geology," just issued) to the primitive solidification of the earth's surface, says: "Speculations have been made as to what may have been the earliest character of the solid surface, whether it was rough or smooth, and particularly whether it was marked by any indication of the existing continental elevations and oceanic depressions. So far as we can reason from Geological evidence, there is no proof of any uniform superficies having ever existed. Most probably the first formed crust broke up irregularly, and not until after many successive corrugations did the surface acquire stability. Some writers have imagined that at first the ocean spread over the whole surface of the planet. But of this there is not only no evidence, but good reason to believe that it could never have taken place."

M. Bouchon-Brandely, who has devoted considerable attention to the study and fecundation of the Portuguese oyster (*Ostrea angulata*), finds that it differs from the common form of European oyster (*O. edulis*) in being unisexual; that is, in having the sexes divided, whereas they are united in the same individual in the latter (hermaphrodite). In no instance, after repeated examinations, did any individual present a combination of sex; all the opened specimens, taken at all the phases of reproductive period, were either exclusively males or exclusively females. Another distinguishing feature separating the two species is the circumstance, that while in the common form fecundation is effected within the valves, in the Portuguese oyster the ova are expelled from the shell previous to fecundation, and receive the seminal element in the bosom of the water. In the one case the embryos are developed in pure sea-water; in the other (*O. edulis*), they are retained within (and cannot live out of) the liquid contained in the shell, which liquid has been shown by Mr. Berthelot to contain a notable proportion of albumen. "These facts constitute an essential difference between the two species, which excludes every hypothesis of crossing and must cause the rejection of the theory of hybridization advocated by some ostreiculturists."

A careful examination of the specimens of *Archaeopteryx* lately acquired by the Berlin museum, and which has in considerable part been cleared from the embedding matrix, would indicate, according to Dames (*Sitzungsber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*), a much closer analogy existing between the skull of this earliest known avian type and that of modern birds than has generally been recognized by naturalists. In addition to the two denticles previously visible in the beak, ten teeth have been exposed standing in the margin of the jaw, the foremost of which is removed by about 2 millim. from the

extremity. In front of this anterior tooth there are indications of the former existence of still one or two teeth, so that the dentition probably reached quite to the apex. Contrary to the opinion expressed by some naturalists that the teeth were lodged in a groove, it would rather appear as though each tooth stands in a separate alveolus. No teeth have as yet been made out in the lower jaw, but their existence there seems probable. The structure of the shoulder-girdle, which has not yet been completely exhumed, is still a matter of question, but it has been determined that the "coracoid" of Professor Vogt is in reality only a portion of the matrix.

It is not improbable that the incandescent light will shortly be used for purposes for which it was little intended. We learn from *Nature*, that recently a small balloon, measuring about 100 cubic feet, and filled with pure hydrogen, was sent up at Paris by M. Mangin, a member of the *Académie d'Aérostation*. A Swan incandescent light having been placed in the gas and attached to the top of the balloon, which was held captive by a rope containing two copper wires, was lighted, and the whole aerial machine, which was quite translucent, was splendidly illuminated. It was shown by systematic interruptions that the dots and dashes of the Morse system could be imitated for giving military signals at a great distance.

M. Léon Frederiq publishes in the *Bulletin of the Belgian Academy* an account of his investigations into the composition of the blood of various marine and fresh water animals. He finds from observations made at Ostend on the Belgian coast that the blood of the crab and other crustaceans partakes largely of the strong and bitter taste characteristic of sea-water, it having the same saline constitution. The blood of crabs taken from brackish water, on the other hand, has less salt in its composition, and that from fresh water cray fishes contains but a mere trace of the saline element in solution. It would appear that in these animals there was a direct interchange, effected through the intermedium of the respiratory organ, and in accordance with the simple laws of diffusion between the salts of the blood and that of the inhabited medium, producing thereby approximate equilibrium of chemical composition. In marine fishes the blood, which is more or less isolated, has an entirely different saline composition from that of the water.

Messrs. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., and W. Lapraik, F.C.S., who have been conducting experimental researches into the character and constitution of the chlorophyll of plants, suggest the probability that the difference in the shade of old leaves as compared with young ones, is due to a greater or smaller quantity of chlorophyll contained in a given area.

The total number of known species of phænogamous (or flowering) plants and ferns entering into the composition of the North American flora is estimated by Professor Gray (American Association address) at about 10-12,000. The *Polypetala* alone, according to Mr. Watson, comprise upwards of 3,000 species.

Professor M. A. Lawson, of the University of Oxford, England, has been appointed superintendent of the government cinchona plantations of Madras, India; the much coveted chair of botany in the University thus becomes vacant.

Professor Asa Gray, the distinguished botanist, met with a serious accident last week, having through a fall broken one of his shoulders. A somewhat similar mishap, resulting in the fracture of one of the legs, recently befell the President of the Royal Society, Mr. William Spottiswoode.

ART.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

In spite of the meagre representation of the work of local artists which it contains, and—in comparison with what might reasonably have been expected—the small number of pictures which have been contributed by American painters resident abroad; in spite, too, of the very mild censorship which seems to have been exercised by the hanging committee in the acceptance of offered works,—a good-natured failing which has made the number of worthless things admitted, if not greater than usual, at least greater than it ought to be,—in spite of all this, the present exhibition at the Academy compares very favorably in general interest with most of its fifty-two predecessors.

In the first place, there is as little of the shop about it as it would be reasonable to hope for in any such display, and this is something. For, much as it is to be desired that the works exhibited may meet with that kind of appreciation which ends in purchasing, it is easy enough to draw the line between the province of an exhibition like this and that of a bazaar. Now, while a large part of the works at the Academy are modest enough in size and subject to commend themselves to the average patron on that score, there is yet comparatively little evidence of their authors' having catered to popular tastes to the neglect of that devotion to the artists' own ideal, which, more than is the case with most of the other arts, painters are accustomed to demand of one another and we of them. The number of pictures which are fairly entitled to be judged on this higher plane is considerable, and that it is not larger still is manifestly not the fault of the Academy's officers, who seem to have spared no pains—or expense, which is a harder test—to make the exhibition in the fullest sense representative of what American art has accomplished and is accomplishing; not only to bring together the best work of our older painters and of the younger ones which our schools at home are producing, but to show along with this what Americans are doing in studios and schools abroad. There is every evidence that the officers of the Academy have conceived their duty in this respect in the broadest and most catholic spirit. No similar institution in America has done anything like as well. A jury in Paris, appointed by the artists themselves, is empowered to accept works offered for exhibition, the expense of transporting and insuring which is borne by the Academy, as well as that incident to the safe delivery of the pictures in other cities, if their authors desire it, when the exhibition here is closed.

In addition to this it is to be remembered that the Charles Tappan prizes for

students of the Pennsylvania Academy and the Mary Smith prize for the best work by a resident lady artist are annually awarded, and that the income of the Temple fund is devoted to the purchase of exhibited works for the Academy's permanent collection. So that a reasonable amount of substantial encouragement is offered to exhibitors regularly.

About forty pictures have been sent by the committee in Paris, and the number would doubtless have been considerably larger had not the committee been embarrassed by the shortness of the time at their disposal, owing, it would appear, to a somewhat hasty, and, as we cannot help thinking, unfortunate change in the time for the opening of the exhibition, which has hitherto been held in the spring.

The comparative smallness of the exhibit from this source is the more to be regretted from the fact that the American artists made this year an exceptionally good showing at the *Salon*. Of that which has been sent, however, little but praise is to be spoken. The quiet strength of Mr. Donoho's landscapes, the dramatic interest of Henry Bacon's "A Sailor's Story," the brilliant *technique* of Mr. Bridgman's "A Roumanian Lady," above all, the imaginative treatment and masterly execution of Mr. Alexander Harrison's "Castles in Spain," not to mention others only less important than these, would give dignity to a collection containing a larger proportion than this one does of ordinary and inferior work.

From the division, in some respects an unfortunate one perhaps, at present existing between the Academy officials and the Society of Artists, and the fact that the Society's separate exhibition is to open in December, it was not to be expected that the display of work by the home painters would be very large, as it certainly is not. Perhaps, however, it is quite as well as it is, for the Society's exhibition will be all the more complete in this respect, while that at the Academy is not the less interesting from its offering a survey of a wider field. That there should be two exhibitions, then, instead of one, is not unfortunate at all, the thing to be regretted is that the Society should not have the use of the unrivalled galleries at the Academy.

Several of Philadelphia's best painters are represented, however, though for the most part only by unimportant works. Mr. Eakin's "Crucifixion" would command attention anywhere, it is true, not for the nobleness of its conception or for the charm of its execution, for it is deficient in both these respects, but for a certain sincerity of purpose, an earnest seeking after certain forms of truth—unpleasant, perhaps, but truth nevertheless—that commands our respect though it hardly excites our admiration—certainly not our approval. There is something almost brutal in such a bald and realistic treatment of this horrible subject—it is relieved by a single touch of imagination or a gleam of sentiment; it is simply the record of a hideous fact. One doubts if it is worth while to make such records—if it is not the painter's business to do more than this, or to leave the subject alone.

Mr. Shields's "Mozart singing his requiem" arrived late and is hung in a small room where it does not look as well as it did at the end of the largest gallery at the National Academy last spring. The cold tones and opaque shadows in the white drapery are serious faults, and the flesh painting throughout leaves much to be desired. The composition lacks simplicity, too; the very modern-looking female figure being especially "fussy" and out of place. Still, when all these reservations have been made, a great deal more will be found to praise than to blame in this important picture, the most serious attempt in the exhibition to treat a theme of so much historical, or rather literary, interest; compared with this Mr. Tojetti's scene from *Lalla Rookh* is cheap melodrama, and Mr. Heaton's "The Recall of Columbus" a roaring farce. We have already mentioned Mr. Bridgman's "A Roumanian Lady." It has been given the place of honor by the hanging committee. It does not deserve it, strong as it is in certain purely technical qualities. It is a clever piece of painting enough certainly. The different stuffs, including the face of the model, are rendered with subtle skill. There is the easy swing of a master of his craft about it, sure enough. One feels like saying "Yes, I see you can paint well enough, why do you not paint something?" As a work of art, no comparison is possible between this and Mr. Alexander Harrison's "Castles in Spain," a work in which the execution, admirable as it is, is almost forgotten in the imaginative treatment of a simple and charming subject. It is a purely pictorial theme in the first place. The painter is not handicapped with a subject which he needs half a page of the catalogue to explain. It is not an attempt to do something that the novelist or the historian has already done or could do much better; still less is it a pretext for painting fair flesh and pretty stuffs. It is a poem on canvas. It is a melody of melting tones. If one regards the technical qualities only, they will be found to be of no mean order. The *abandon* of the figure is admirable; the color of the worn garments is subtle and true; the bank might have been a little less vague, perhaps, but how true is the texture of the sand, how tender the tints in the shells of which his mimetic structure is formed, that tells us what his dream is all about. And the warm shimmer of the sea—surely this is good enough painting, even if there were nothing else. But there is more than this. The dream is as old as the race,

"And the thoughts of a boy are long, long thoughts."

And the painter has felt the thrill and has touched us with its magic too.

There is something almost melancholy in the mannerisms into which Mr. Kirkpatrick seems to have hopelessly fallen. The pictures which he exhibited a year or two ago, when he first returned from Europe, showed, in spite of the faults which are so obvious now, such singular merit that great things were hoped for him. It still seems as if he might easily take a high place in his profession if he could forget the few tricks of texture which he has learned and which seemed so clever at first, and if he would throw away his horrible bitumen, the pitch that touches nothing that it does not defile. He is not the first painter on whose palette it has at some time or other usurped the place of color, but so strong a fascination does it seem to have obtained over him, that some of these pictures, notably the study of a head which is catalogued as "A Veteran," positively seem to be painted in tar.

In portraiture, though a good many are shown, the exhibition is weak. One of a young man with a waxy complexion, by Mr. Charters Williamson, is the first thing to attract the observer's notice as he enters the line of galleries, and nothing in the corridor in which it is hung divides with it his attention. It is a singularly fascinating piece of work. Mr. Alexander's "Thurlow Weed," is another capital portrait. It is wonderfully vigorous in its expression of character, and in its force of light, moreover, it is a picture of a man and not of his clothes. Mr. C. C. Burleigh has sent several heads of varying merit, the best of which, a "Lady with a Fan," is very good indeed; the head is modelled with delicate skill, and as an arrangement of color it is very beautiful. The more or less "fancy" heads of Charles Sprague Pearce, are clever and beautiful, but of portraits in the strict sense there are few others that demand notice for their good qualities, and of the bad ones, surely the less said the better. If an exception were made to this last rule it ought to be in the case of Mr. Healy's "Portrait of a Lady," which is so aggressively bad it can hardly expect to escape censure.

In landscape there is a good deal of excellent work. Mr. Donoho's two powerful pictures would do honor to any exhibition. Two pictures by Mr. Charles H. Davis, a young artist who makes his first appearance in Philadelphia at this time, are full of a tender grace and subtle appreciation of nature in her quieter moods that gives promise of an uncommon power and of better things to come. The landscapes of Mr. Kenyon Cox deserve notice for the same power that distinguishes his work in figures, that of wonderfully rich modulations of tone within a very narrow scale of color. His "Afternoon" is thoroughly admirable in this respect, and furnishes an instance of a really impressive picture having been produced from what most people would regard as rather unpromising material.

Of pictures in which the interest is about equally divided between the landscape and the figure, the Brittany subjects of Mr. Burr H. Nichols are particularly good. One of a "Sunshine Effect" is especially noticeable for the purity of its color and the luminosity of the shadows. Work of a similar character by Mr. Clifford P. Grayson is interesting also, though it has not quite the grace that distinguishes the work of Mr. Nichols. Mr. Thompson's landscapes with cattle have somehow a charm about them which it is impossible to deny, though one is often tempted to deny it, the drawing is so bad, amounting in several cases to positive atrocity.

Among the younger men who have not had the advantages of foreign study, few make a better appearance than Mr. H. R. Poore, whose "The New Year" has a freshness and vigor about it that are delightful, and that more than atone for slight faults of inexperience and imperfect training by which the critical eye might be caught if it were so disposed.

LITERATURE.

ROSENTHAL'S AMERICA AND FRANCE.*

THE subject of this book is a capital one, and the author has apparently had free access to some of the great collections of contemporaneous publications, now very rare even in France, so that his literary apparatus, as a German scholar would call it, is quite complete. But there is a want of that living power which makes a book, like a man, self-sustained and impressed with an actual life of its own. Partly, perhaps, from overloading text and notes with the same citations, once in French and again in a very slip-shod translation; partly, however, from using merely verbal allusions to America, instead of tracing American influence in deeds rather than in words, the book has the appearance of too much padding to be quite readily accepted. Then, again, the author writes either very carelessly, if he is an American accustomed to the use of English in something more than mere speaking, or else he is a foreigner who, in mastering a strange language, has not been able to distinguish between written and spoken English, for there is such a difference, although it is a somewhat subtle distinction, and one not always easily found in grammars or dictionaries. Indeed, a man may have learned to speak English with great facility and yet fail to write it well, while in most modern languages it is generally easier to write than to speak them.

The faults and defects of this book are, however, deeper than the mere surface, and are at the very bottom of anything like sound historical criticism and the rules that govern a comparison of causes and effects in political revolutions. There was undoubtedly a lively interest in American liberty on the part of La Fayette and the other foreign officers who took a share in the early struggles of the War of the Revolution, but the real secret of French participation in the contest was the shrewd notion that in this way the greatest injury would be done to England as the hereditary enemy of France. It was as a means of revenging the losses inflicted by the "Old French War," in which the Colonies had dealt the heaviest blows at the supremacy of France on the North American Continent, that the French joined hands with the Americans in the effort to overturn British supremacy on this side of the ocean, and to cripple the English from further interposition in continental affairs. It is not easy to gather from what was written or done by the French officers who served in this country, or by those of their countrymen who travelled and published accounts of what they saw here, that the admiration of things American—politics, society, customs, habits—was strong enough to invite a comparison unfavorable to those

* "America and France: The Influence of the United States on France in the XVIIIth Century." By Lewis Rosenthal. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1882. 8vo. pp. 302.

at home in France. The large majority of the officers of the French forces in America were found in the ranks of those who were most opposed to the French Revolution, or at least to the shape and direction it took when it passed out of the hands of the philosophers and the reformers into those of the leaders of the people, the Jacobins and the successive parties through whom the conduct of affairs rapidly led to the Empire and the brilliant sway of Napoleon and his able allies. Certainly the Empire shewed no tenderness for America, no liking for its institutions, no admiration for its leaders, no desire to conciliate its people. The harshest treatment at the hands of England towards this country was at least more easily borne than the rough insults that were received under successive administrations from one French dynasty after another.

The theory of Mr. Rosenthal's book, that American influence was an important factor in France, however well borne out by the references he has so industriously gathered together, is altogether contradicted by the facts of history, patent to even casual observers and superficial students. The accident of the recurrence of the centennial of the surrender at Yorktown, with the visit of a French delegation to take part in its celebration, seems to have been combined with a stay in Paris, to incite Mr. Rosenthal to take in hand a task that needs much wider fields of labor than that he has been willing to work. He might have given his book greater value by nicer bibliographical details, such as time and place of publication of the books he cites, for of course much depends on the evidence he has gathered together, upon the extent to which it is contemporaneous, and really of the essence and living spirit of the age, and especially in the case of French memoirs, which are so largely manufactured by clever fabricators, dates are important as means of verification. The faults of style, too, are the more heinous, as Mr. Rosenthal is dealing with a time when men wrote with great clearness and nicety of expression, a merit that is largely wanting in his book.

PROFESSOR KUENEN'S NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL RELIGIONS.—Professor A. Kuenen, of Leyden, is known to the theological world by his great work on Jewish history. He is one of a group of Dutch scholars who seek the solution of the religious problem in the comparative study of religions. His lectures on "National and Universal Religions" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons) were delivered in England on the Hibbert foundation. They deal with the problem, why some religions—such as Judaism, Buddhism, and Islam—begin with a national character and then expand into universality beyond national limits, while others remain within the boundaries in which they originate. We are surprised to see that Dr. Kuenen does not include the creed of Zoroaster among the religions which attained more than a national acceptance. It was the creed of all western Asia from the Pamir to the Hellespont, and from the Caucasus to a southern limit, far distant yet not easily definable. It spread westward, in the middle ages, as a semi-Christian sect, into the south Slavonic countries, northern Italy and southern France. In the earlier or patristic period, it had its disciples in the Manichee sect along all the shores of the Mediterranean. It is a better example of a creed transcending national boundaries than is that of Judaism or Christianity—for Judaism never became extra-national, and Christianity never was national. It is at least as good as is Islam, for the faith of Mohammed aims at reducing all mankind to one nation, as a preliminary to their professing one creed. Dr. Kuenen himself thinks Islam not a good instance, for he believes that, by Mohammed's mistakes, it was made Arab in its essential character, and he calls it "a selection from the Law and the Gospels, made by an Arab and for Arabs, levelled to their capacity, and supplemented by national elements calculated to facilitate their reception of it."

Dr. Kuenen's view of the religious history of Israel is substantially that with which Professor Robertson Smith has familiarized us. But he lays less stress than does the Scotch professor on the objective elements in the Old Testament revelation. He brings the Hebrew creed down more nearly to a level with other creeds, whereas Robertson Smith insists on a generic difference. Both lay great stress on the contrast between the prophets and the priestly teachers. Dr. Kuenen ranks the faith of the prophets as one of those forms of universal religion he is discussing. This we think an exaggeration. It is quite true that the prophets recognize the truth that Jehovah is the God of all the nations, and that at times they carry His messages to other peoples than Israel. But this is only an approximation to what a national religion must be. The prophets carried on no propaganda. They felt that their ministry to others than Israel was abnormal and exceptional. They took no steps to convert others to their own faith.

As regards Christianity, Dr. Kuenen rejects the shallow view of those who see in it a happy blending of Hellenistic and Judaistic elements at a propitious moment in the world's history. He regards it as the outgrowth of the prophetic universalism of the Jewish past. It is necessary to preserve a just balance between extreme statements. It is impossible, we concede to Dr. Kuenen, to consider Christianity as a creation out of nothing, or to sunder it from its Jewish antecedents. But we think it equally impossible to regard it as a development of forces and elements already given in Judaism. We should say that Christianity was a new creation in just the sense in which man was, according to moderate evo-

lutionists like St. George Mivart or Dr. Asa Gray. Its origination fastens itself to the processes and preparations which precede it; but its origin cannot be explained, except by the assumption of a higher power at work in a higher way than in these antecedent processes. It is precisely the difficulty of seeing in Christianity an evolution of Judaism, which has forced scholars like Dr. Draper to insist quite wrongly on the influence of Hellenistic elements.

On what Dr. Kuenen says of Buddhism we cannot dwell. Of the whole book we may say that it puts questions rather than answers them. After all, we are not told why one group of religions overleaped the national boundaries which others respected. It seems to us that the answer is found in the element common to all the faiths which aim at universal acceptance. They all profess to have found some answer to the riddle of existence and of pain. They all feel that they have a message to men as men, by reason of having that answer. Hence, to take a typical case, the easy victory of Buddhism over the Confucianism of China and the Shintoism of Japan,—religions that, like those of Greece and Rome, were but departments of the civil service.

DR. SCHAFF'S APOSTOLIC CHRISTIANITY.—Dr. Philip Schaff, although not a native American, may be ranked fairly as the first of our Church historians. He came to this country when still a young man, at the call of the German Reformed Church, to take a place in their seminary at Mercersburg. He had been trained under the influences of Ullmann and the Mediation School of Theology, and had been not uninfluenced by the Hegelian philosophy. He began his labors in Church History by writing a History of the Apostolic Church in German, which appeared at once in an English translation by Rev. E. D. Yeomans. This he has followed up with other volumes of a continuous Church History, which reaches into the earlier middle ages. We think it is to be regretted that Dr. Schaff has allowed this labor to be interrupted by other undertakings. We see little reason to hope that he will live to finish the work on the scale on which it was begun.

He now begins a new and revised edition of his work on the Apostolic Church, as the first volume of his Church History. There was room for revision. The book in its original form filled an empty place in our theological literature. It made accessible to scholars of twenty years ago, the soundest results of German criticism as represented by Rothe, Baur, Scheckenburger, and many others. Since that time great advances have been made in the study of the subject. Hausrath, Keim, Ritschl, Enhald, Schurer and a host of others in Germany, Sanday, Fairbairn, Farrar, Stanley, Abbott and others in England, and Fisher in America have broken new ground in this field. Of all these Dr. Schaff makes use. But he has to omit and condense so much to make room for his new matter, that we cannot regard the new book as superseding the old. There is much in the first edition which is written with the enthusiasm of youth, that seems to us of permanent value. As years have passed over him, Dr. Schaff has become less of a philosopher and more of a theologian. He writes more directly for the American Church, and less for the world of letters. To the general reader, the new book will be more useful. For ourselves we should be sorry to take it as the substitute for that which for twenty years past has held an honored place on our book-shelves.

Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers, and the book is dedicated to the late head of the firm, who published the first edition of Mr. Yeoman's translation. It is illustrated with a map of the Roman empire, and has a good index.

PROFESSOR WATSON'S SCHELLING.—Of the philosophical series edited by Professor Morris, of Ann Arbor, the second volume has appeared. Professor Watson, of Kingston, already known by his admirable work on Kant, writes of "Schelling's Transcendental Idealism" (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.). Schelling is a writer who has lost ground of late years, faster than any other who had won a first-class reputation. In spite of the efforts of zealous disciples, such as Hubert Beckers and Planck, he seems fated to pass into oblivion. To-day, he exercises in Germany and out of it far less influence than the Baader he hated, or the Krause he persecuted. One reason for this is found in the dilettante pretentiousness of the man. He always was about to do some great and astonishing work. Another is his lack of proper originality. He was an Aeolian harp that responded to every wind in turn. Fichte, Plato, Spinoza and Böhme—mislabeled Böhmen by Professor Watson—were in succession his masters in philosophy. Again his method was always deductive, and with that the modern spirit has no patience.

The account given by Professor Watson is confined chiefly to the earlier works, written before the long period of his literary silence, which began in 1815 and ended in 1841. In one respect this is right enough. It was by his earlier works that Schelling influenced the thought of his age. When he came to Berlin to furnish the Prussians with a philosophy which would furnish a way of escape from the lately official Hegelianism, he effected little or nothing. It was not in his name that the battle with the Left Hegelians was fought. Yet in those later works, if anywhere, lies Schelling's substantial contribution to human thought. In that long interval he had learnt something, thanks partly to the

criticisms of men like Baader, who had pointed out the gulps which skirted the precipices of his earlier philosophy.

Professor Watson seems to have done his work with commendable patience and clearness.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE. By Henrietta Lee Palmer. Edited by John Williamson Palmer. (220 illustrations.) Pp. 428. \$3.50. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

A SHILLING'S WORTH OF SHERRY (WITH THREE HA'P'ORTH OF LOVE THROWN IN). By W. Hastings Hughes. Pp. 158. \$0.50. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF FRANCIS LIEBER. Edited by Thomas Sergeant Perry. (With portrait.) Pp. 439. \$3.00. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS IN AFRICA. The Adventures of a Party of Young Americans in Algeria, and in South Central Africa. By James D. McCabe. Pp. 312. \$1.75. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A NOBLE NAME; OR DÖNNINGHAUSEN. By Claire Von Glümer. (Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister.) Pp. 360. \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE SUBJECTION OF HAMLET. An Essay toward the Explanation of the Motives of Thought and Action of Shakespeare's Prince of Denmark. By William Leighton. (With an Introduction by Joseph Crosby.) Pp. 74. \$0.75. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE THEORIES OF DARWIN, AND THEIR RELATION TO PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION AND MORALITY. By Rudolf Schmid. Translated from the German by G. A. Zimmerman. (With an introduction by the Duke of Argyll.) Pp. 410. \$2.00. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

MEMOIR OF JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral United States Navy. By His Widow, Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. Pp. 660. \$3.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

QUINTUS CLAUDIUS. A Romance of Imperial Rome. By Ernst Eckstein. From the German, by Clara Bell. In two volumes. Vol. I., pp. 313; Vol. II., pp. 303. \$1.75. W. S. Gottsberger, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

YOUTH: ITS CARE AND CULTURE. An Outline of Principles for Parents and Guardians. By J. Mortimer Granville. (With American Notes and Additions.) Pp. 167. \$—. M. L. Holbrook & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

AMERICAN HERO MYTHS. A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent. By Daniel G. Brinton, M. D. Pp. 251. \$1.75. H. C. Watts & Co., Philadelphia.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

UNDER the title of "Belt and Spur," Messrs. Scribner and Welford, New York, have issued a handsome volume containing stories of the Knights of the Middle Ages. The tales are taken from the old chronicles, being transcriptions in places of the originals, and in other places abridged—but at such times giving as far as possible the spirit and style of the sources whence they are taken. Among these sources are Jean le Bel—so largely drawn upon by Froissart,—Geoffry Vinsauf and Chastelaine, the Burgundian chronicler. The tone of the whole, as may be imagined, is strangely quaint, spirited and venturesome; it recalls a phase of human life long passed away, but which even yet is more real to many a dreamer than the fashions of a generation ago. However the world may improve, it is likely the fascination of knight and tournament will always be felt. The compiler of the book before us evidently feels it; he is an enthusiast in his subject, and he imparts a like glow to his reader. It is an oversight to have omitted his name from the book,—either that or a piece of false modesty; there is good work here in the way of selection, arrangement and condensation, and it deserves recognition. "Belt and Spur" is materially helped by a number of illuminations in gold and colors, taken mostly from old manuscripts in the British Museum. They are in harmony with the quaint picturesqueness of the narrative.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. have published two attractive juveniles with the titles of "Bo-Peep," and "Papa's Little Daughters." The first is put forth anonymously, the second being by Mrs. Mary D. Brine. Both are nicely adapted to young readers, and with a profusion of pretty pictures, clear and handsome printing, and gay and handsome covers, approve themselves among the most pleasing of current holiday books for children.

"Cupid, M. D." by Augustus M. Swift (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York), is a rather ambitious effort to unite a love story to a painful medical experience. The hero of the tale is a victim of the Opium habit, and the condition of his winning his lady's favor is that he shall release himself from that slavery. The struggle is narrated with considerable power, but no ingenuity of the writer can make the subject an agreeable one. Originality in his choice of theme may be conceded to Mr. Swift, but he offends good taste. People hardly want disagreeables of this kind in their novel reading.

"The Book of Forty Puddings," by Susan Anne Brown, is a little manual, clad in particularly neat binding, which presents the forty recipes for puddings, as indicated in its title, and adds ten others for sauces. Its price is but fifty cents. (Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

Three new volumes have just been added to the series of Shakespeare's plays, edited by W. J. Rolfe, and published by Harper & Brothers. They are "Henry VI," Parts I., II., and III.

The December number of the *North American Review* contains two symposiums, one on the "Health of American Women," by Dr. James R. Chadwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Dr. Dio Lewis; and the other on "Success on the Stage," by John McCullough, Madame Modjeska, Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, Maggie Mitchell and William Warren.

Friedrich Spielhagen has finished another novel, which will appear in November.

Messrs. Lea and Shepard, Boston, have made two very agreeable additions to their well-known series of illustrated hymns and songs. The idea of this series is to furnish a list of what are technically known as "gift books" which shall be satisfactory in subject matter and be good pieces of work in an artistic sense, while they are moderate in price. There was undoubtedly an opening in this direction, for centre-table volumes have long been notoriously expensive things. The two latest of the Lea & Shepard series are "Curfew Must not Ring To-night" and "That Glorious Song of Old." They are both poems, the first being by Rosa Hartwick Thorpe and

the second by Edmund Hamilton Sears. As a poem, the latter is the best, but it is not as fortunate in its illustrations as Miss Thorpe's book. "Curfew Must not Ring To-night" is illustrated by Messrs. F. T. Merrill and E. H. Garrett in very satisfactory fashion. The story is that of a girl who saves her lover's life by the device of preventing the tolling of the bell which was to have been the signal for his execution. She climbs into the belfry and muffles the heavy clapper, at deadly risk, with her tender body; the tale is historical; subsequently, the heroine appeals to Cromwell, and her bravery results in the pardon of her lover. Messrs. Merrill and Garrett have well entered into the spirit of this moving tale, and their work is all that could be desired. Mr. Alfred Fredericks has not been so successful with "That Glorious Song of Old," which will be understood to refer to the Christian Story; his drawings are correct and graceful enough, but they lack feeling, and do not excite great interest. The engravings of both books have been executed under the intelligent supervision of Mr. George T. Andrews.

Some hitherto unprinted works of Ferdinand Freiligrath have just been published by Mr. Götsche, of Stuttgart, under the title of "Nachgelassenes." The volume contains some of his earliest poems, a novel called "Der Eggsterstein," and a translation of Byron's "Mazeppa."

An important work on China, the material for which was derived from a journey through the southern part of that country, is soon to be published, in London, by Mr. Colquhoun.

The London *Daily News*, the Liberal daily, is soon to have a fine new office. This is following the example of the *Conservative Standard* and *Guerrilla Telegraph*.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued two handsome calendars for 1883—one a Longfellow, the other an Emerson. In each case, there are selections from the writings of the two authors, accompanying the slip for each date, and the artistic execution of the calendars is very attractive. The Longfellow has a good portrait of the poet, with a view of his Cambridge home on one side, and on the other the Belfry of Bruges-Below, on the right, is a picture of Evangeline standing on her father's vine-clad porch; on the left a picture of Priscilla in the snow, carrying food to the poor. The Emerson calendar, rich in coloring—it has twenty tints—has for its leading decoration a gigantic pine tree, its branches bearing a scroll with the words "The Emerson Calendar, 1883." At one side of the design is a vignette of Mr. Emerson's home at Concord. A deep orange glow of the setting sun rises over the tree-tops, throwing them into bold relief.

The author of "Cape Cod Folks" commences in the December *Harper's* a story with the title of "The Singular Vote of Ant Tilbox."

ART NOTES.

ATTENTION of artists and art lovers is drawn to the October issue of *The Portfolio* (London; New York publisher, J. W. Bouton) by the fact that the principal illustration is a steel engraving. Mr. Hamerton, whose skill in etching and appreciation of its results makes him give a particular regard to that method, has usually presented etchings in *The Portfolio*. The engraving now given is by Mr. F. Holl, after the late P. F. Poole's picture "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The subject is good, and the treatment pleasing, but after all we think there is little enthusiasm left for "old-fashioned" steel engraving. It seems cold, stilted and conventional compared with the effects which modern art gets from wood engraving. The other two principal illustrations in this number are etchings—"Easby Abbey," by A. Brunet Debaines; and "Lifting Potatoes," by W. Strang. Mr. Hamerton continues his articles on "Autun" (France) and its houses. He expresses the opinion that there is not a mediæval house in existence at all comparable to the best modern ones, "for ingenuity of internal arrangement." This is confirmation for an old theory: that ancient buildings are picturesque but not comfortable—meant for the artists' enjoyment, but not for use.

The great increase in the number of public statues in France attracts attention in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in some remarks upon the subject, says: "The real reason why public statues are so much shabbier in London than in Paris is not that the weather is more unfavorable here, but that so much less care is taken of them. The Office of Works receives a new monument with grudging welcome, and proceeds to neglect it as soon as is decently possible. A short time ago, in the very face of the whole official world, a bird built her nest and reared her brood in the breast of Westmacott's statue of Canning, and if the fragments are not still to be discerned, it is the kindly rains of heaven, and not the mops of the Office of Works, to which the act of final ablation is due. . . . Let us hope that the statue to Carlyle, which Professor Tyndall has unveiled on the Thames Embankment, may be occasionally treated to washing. It deserves and will reward this little official indulgence. Mr. Boehm has seldom done better justice to his great powers in portraiture than in this grave seated figure of the cynic of Chelsea. The pose is firm and energetic, the attitude of the head chosen with rare judgment, the expression of the face, with its rustic force and intellectual arrogance, so selected as to assist our interpretation of the mind and character of the man. Mr. Boehm has given us another proof, if proof were wanting, that the English school of sculpture is in full process of revival, and that in future it must be the fault of the public, and not of the artists, if we fail to adorn our streets with beautiful plastic monuments. In France, the patronage of sculpture is now so great that young men of genius are attracted to it as in former times they have been to painting. The two arts are not divided by so great a chasm as is generally supposed. A boy with an irresistible talent for the expression of form will probably become a painter or a sculptor purely in obedience to the influences around him, and will excel in whichever art he chooses. The great thing is genius, but genius cannot feed on air, like a chameleon, and if no encouragement is given to it to pursue its natural bent it will take the nearest profitable channel. This is why so many English artists have begun by wishing to be sculptors and have ended by being figure painters. In the former profession they could not be sure of a hearing from the public. There is every reason to hope that this state of things is passing away, and that English talent will in future be exercised more liberally in adorning our squares and streets with statues of the greatest Englishmen. Within a few days past it has been announced that Fielding is to have a monument. But when are Dickens and Thackeray to be so honored? When will a Wordsworth at Cockermouth, or a Herschel at Slough give expression to our loyalty to the past?"

A prize of £500 was offered in 1877 by the German Government for the invention of a material as suitable as gypsum for taking casts of works of art, and yet capable of repeated cleaning. Forty-one candidates have sent in specimen casts, but none have been judged so absolutely satisfactory as to gain the prize.

The painter, Ferdinand Wagner, of Munich, is now engaged in finishing a series of frescoes for a London dining-room. Osiris figures as the inventor of beer, Iris as the bringer of grain, Minerva lights the fire, Diana and Neptune bring game and fish, etc. The idea is sufficiently apparent.

The sculptor, Ernst Herter, of Berlin, has received a commission for a statue in Tyrolean marble of his "Dying Achilles," for the Empress of Austria. The model was sent by the sculptor to the Vienna Exhibition.

The portraits of the Prince of Wales and Princess Beatrice, which were ordered by the Queen to be painted by a Dusseldorf artist, Herr Karl Sohn, have just been exhibited at Cologne.

In the course of the excavations at Pompeii, a small shrine has been discovered containing six bronze statuettes, representing Apollo with a lyre, Mercury, Hercules, Esculapius, and two Lares. The bronze lamp which burned before the shrine was found hanging in its place.

The deaths are announced from Berlin, at the age of 72, of the portrait and historical painter Julius Jacob, who from 1850 to 1865 lived mostly in London and Vienna, and transferred to canvas many of the celebrities of the day; and of the historical and animal painter, of Berlin, Adolf Eybel. One of his most noted pictures represented Richard Coeur de Lion listening to Blondel.

The recent auction sales of oil paintings in New York are mentioned as not encouraging to American artists. The first was the sale of a collection of foreign paintings, representing the best modern masters, at which exceptionally high prices were realized, most of the paintings bringing fully as much as they were worth. The second sale—that of the collection of American paintings lately in the salesrooms of the American Art Gallery—resulted in a great sacrifice in values. The collection comprised good works by some of the leading American artists, which brought little more, in some instances, than the cost of the frames. The first night of the sale was particularly poor in its results. A painting by Eastman Johnson went at \$35, and a landscape by George Inness brought no more. But perhaps this state of facts is more particularly true of New York.

The exhibition of the New York National Academy of Design closes with the present week. Up to the end of last week, about 90 pictures had been sold, for \$17,000.

Mr. Bierstadt is again in his studio at 1271 Broadway, New York. He is at work on a characteristic picture of "Mt. Aspinwall," a peak in the Wasatch Mountains. A "Scene near Fort Laramie," in the Rocky Mountains, has been completed recently. Almost one entire end of his studio is taken up by his large "Mt. Whitney," which is one of the highest elevations of the Sierra Nevadas, in Southern California. Mr. Bierstadt spent the summer partly at the sea-shore and partly in Canada.

Mr. Thomas Le Clear, of New York, has nearly completed a portrait of President Arthur, life-size and full-length. Mr. Arthur is standing upon the steps of a portico with stone columns, in front of an old mansion. He holds a book in one hand, with a finger between the leaves, and appears as if he has been attracted from indoors for the moment by something he has heard outside. Mr. Le Clear's portrait of General Grant, of about the same size as that of President Arthur, represents the ex-President standing in a handsomely furnished library.

The Philadelphia Society of Etchers will publish a catalogue of their exhibition, to be held in December. The catalogue will be illustrated with etchings by Thos. Moran, S. J. Ferris, F. G. Church, Peter Moran, Henry Farrer, Joseph Pennell, Jas. Simpson, and B. Uhle. An edition of 500 only, will be printed.

The artists of Philadelphia, and especially the etchers, have just enjoyed the company of Mr. Seymour Haden, the English etcher. He spent a day examining Mr. James L. Claghorn's great collection of engravings, and will return to Philadelphia at the opening of the exhibition of etchings, at the Academy of Fine Arts, in December, when a formal reception will be given him, and he will deliver his three lectures on etching.

Of artists whose studios are in New York, Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith has recently returned from Europe, having spent most of the summer in France. Mr. J. W. Alexander was at Newport, R. I., during the summer; he is completing some portraits, and is working, also, on landscapes.

Mr. Frank T. Lent, who has been abroad during the summer, has returned with a number of out-door studies painted at Grez, not far from Paris.

PARISIAN LITERARY AND ART NOTES.

PARIS, October 25.

M. ARMAND BASCHET has published a new volume of valuable and interesting documents relating to the history of the French stage and indirectly to the history of dramatic art in general. It is entitled "Les comédiens Italiens à la cour de France sous Charles IV., Henri III., Henri IV., et Louis XIII." (1 vol., sm. 8vo, Plon). M. Baschet has passed the past fifteen years of his life in examining the archives of Venice and of Northern Italy, first under the patronage of the French government and now under that of the British. M. Baschet has brought to light in different publications a great mass of documents bearing principally upon the diplomatic history of the sixteenth century. While making his researches, M. Baschet gradually collected a quantity of letters, requests, accounts, etc., relating to the companies of Italian players who were invited to the French court of the kings above mentioned. The archives of the Gonzague family at Mantua proved to be a veritable mine of riches. The reason is that from very early times the Dukes of Mantua had a company of players whom they allowed to play elsewhere than at Mantua. In short, for half a century his most Serene Highness of Mantua was the patron, the Mæcenas, the lord and master of the best troupes of players in Italy, and so the kings and potentates who desired a company entered into negotiations with the Duke. The comedians while on their travels used to write to their lord and master; some of the players would attain such celebrity and wealth that kings and queens did not disdain to write to them with their own hand. In a word, the Mantuan archives contain a mass of documents of the most varied and curious kind, out of which M. Baschet has made a most interesting and often amusing volume. He has written the history, hitherto wanting, of the Italian comedy in France before Louis XIV., of the Italian comedy which Molière studied and admired, and which under Louis XIV. acquired the same privileges as his own troupe of players.

In the Spring of next year, Charpentier will publish an *édition de luxe* of E. and J. de Goncourt's "Renée Mauperin." The volume will be illustrated with ten etchings of J. J. Tissot and only five hundred copies of it will be printed.

Quantin has just issued a portfolio of fifty heliographic plates reproducing *in facsimile* some of the finest ornamental drawings in the Louvre, of the great Italian German and French artists of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from Holbein and Raphael to Picard and Boule. The plates measure 32x45 centimetres. The title of the publication is "Modèles d'art décoratif d'après les dessins originaux des Maîtres Anciens." M. Victor Champier has written explanatory notices to each plate.

The same publisher has issued two other sets of plates interesting decorative artists. One is 100 plates reproducing the designs of Jean Bérain, the designer of Louis XIV. and organizer of the principal fêtes of the end of that reign, comprising monumental decoration, room decoration, furniture of all kinds, tapestries, etc. The other is a quarto volume, 30 plates with text, "Joaillerie de la Renaissance, d'après des originaux et des tableaux du XV. au XVIII. Siècle," by Ferdinand Luthmer. The plates are copper engraving or chromo-lithography.

Alcan Lévy has issued the fifth volume of the splendid art publication directed by the celebrated collector, M. Eugène Dutuit and entitled "Manuel de l'Amateur d'Estampes." The present is the second volume devoted to the study and reproduction of the Flemish and Dutch masters.

In the necrological lists of the past week we notice the names of Charles Bonnegrace, a portrait-painter, who had his hour of celebrity under the Empire, and of the engraver and book illustrator, Pierre Gustave Staal, who died at Ivry at the age of 65. For more than thirty years Staal has been one of the most industrious of illustrators. He has worked for Hetzel, Garnier, Bourdin, Bachelin-Deflorenne and other publishers, and he was one of the first to resuscitate etching. I may mention as specimens of his etching the composed portrait-frontispiece of the "Petite Collection du bibliophile Français," a collection of monographs now much sought after. In lightness and elegance of touch I should compare Staal even to Eisen or Moreau le Jeune. During the Commune, Staal illustrated the events, day by day, in a series of large plates published in a journal *La Chronique illustrée*, a publication now of extreme rarity.

I notice, too, the death of the Milanese publisher, Luigi Daelli, who was well known amongst Parisian bibliophiles. Daelli was the publisher of the works of Mazzini, and notably of Victor Hugo's "Misérables."

M. Falquiére has been nominated Professor of Sculpture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in the place of the late Professor Jouffroy, his master. Falquiére is the author of the project for the crowning of the Arc de Triomphe, now in course of provisional execution.

A deputation of the Dante Academy recently called upon Victor Hugo to bring him the diploma and insignia of the honorary presidency of the Academia Stesicoreia.

The French Geographical Society has decided to confer the grand gold medal upon M. Savorgnan de Brazza, the rival of H. M. Stanley in the exploration of the Congo.

One of Meissonier's minutest masterpieces "Le Polichinelle" measuring 5x4 inches has been bought by a Parisian collector for 40,000 francs. This picture has been for many years at Vienna. Meissonier is now on a visit to Venice where he is at work on a little picture of one of the chapels of Saint Mark's.

A book which will interest Egyptologists is "Le Livre des Morts des Anciens Egyptiens" (1 vol. Ernest Leroux). It is a complete translation from the papyrus of Turin and the manuscripts of the Louvre, accompanied with notes and indices, by M. Paul Pierret, curator of the Louvre Museum.

The new novels of the week are numerous, and as usual various in quality and morality. I mention simply the titles as no one deserves particular attention: "Retour," by Th. Bentzon; "La Revanche de Fernande," by Fortuné de Boisgobey; "Bossue," by Voeling Rambaud; "Lady Don Juan," by Gustave Claudin; "Son excellence Satinette (affaires étrangères)," by Edouard Cadol; "La Petite Sœur" (2 vols.), by Hector Malot; "Le Péché de son Excellence," by Philibert Audebrand; "Méha," by Georges Boutelleau; "L'Amour qui saigne," by Reuë Maizeroy; "Le Calvaire d'Heloise Pajadou," by Lucien Descaves, a naturalist and impressionist novel with all the defects of that school. Alphonse Daudet's new novel, which will be published by the *Figaro* next December, will be called "L'Evangéliste." The hero is an English Protestant clergyman.

TH. C.

THE LONDON STAGE.

LONDON, October 30.

THE present condition of the English stage is such as can afford no satisfaction to those who attribute to the drama the great mission of teaching morality or refining sentiment. Nor does it please any better those who respect its traditions, thinking that its business is to depict the higher sentiments and passions of man, and the characteristic individuality of his varying nature. The drama that does these things is true and noble, and is of the highest art. But, sooth to say, the plays at present to be seen on the London boards betray in but small degree any such tendency; they not only do not soar aloft and elevate the minds of those who witness them, but they lie down, and in very truth drag themselves in the dirtiest of the mire. I allude now to the general tendency only, for there are honorable exceptions which shall presently be mentioned. It has long been observed that the original drama is almost extinct in England, for a play rarely finds its way to the stage that has not been translated or adapted from the French, or at any rate been in some way obtained from a Parisian source. The characters have probably English names, but the sentiment is French; and the incidents that formed most of its attractions in Paris have suffered excision here. So long as managers can make an excursion across the channel, and witness there an assured success, it is perhaps natural they should offer little encouragement to original work in England; and thus we suffer from a succession of each adaptations. The evil is one that has long been felt, but the removal of it is difficult. It cannot be

said either that the play-going public makes any demand for great or original work. It is satisfied with sparkling dialogue and scanty wardrobes, especially if combined with pretty music, such as Planquette, Le Coq and Bucalossi have prepared for the continental ear; and it will go in crowds to see "Les Manteaux Noirs" and "Boccaccio," feeling little craving for the fine comedy of real life that delighted its fathers.

The play-going public has, indeed, a sterner mood, a craving for stronger drink than this, namely for ghastly realism, and melodrama more sensational, and represented on a larger scale, than perhaps any theatre has seen before. It calls for gigantic crimes, murder, adultery, divorce, arson, and a world of the like, and is satisfied with grotesque pictures of low life, such as are revolting to people of refinement. It has seen an emigrant ship blown up by an infernal machine concealed within it, while the miserable survivors fought together to the death, upon the raft that alone kept them in mid ocean from eternity. The dramas that have been produced to satisfy this morbid craving of the gallery-gods, are a sort of *mélange* of the low life of Dickens without his wit, of the mystery of Mrs. Radcliffe, without her sentiment, and of the degradation of Eugène Sue, without his picturesqueness. They afford great scope for the ability of the stage manager, the art of the scene painter, and the agility of the scene-shifter, but rarely much for the skill of the actor. Briefly to indicate the plots of the great melodramas now on the London stage will explain, better than any description, this tendency of English dramatic art.

But this is no easy matter with such a play as "The Romany Rye," at the Princess's Theatre, the plot whereof has been constructed by Mr. George R. Sims with little regard to human possibility, and none at all to the propriety of the drama. So far as the tangled mesh can be made out, it appears that the arch-villain of the piece is in possession of a valuable property, of which his half-brother *Jack Hearn* (*the Romany Rye*), is the rightful heir. Now the villain is aware that half his possessions may be claimed by a gypsy girl, named *Gerty Heckett*, and therefore he determines, by fair means or foul, to make her his wife. But his brother, who truly loves her, with better title has formed a similar design, wherein he succeeds, despite the machinations of the villain, *Philip*, whose hatred he earns thereby with double right. From this point the play is occupied with desperate endeavors somehow to do away with the obnoxious *Romany Rye*. This individual is unfortunately unaware that the marriage certificate, which would establish his title to the estate, is shut up in a volume in the possession of his wife; and he must therefore go off to America to find other evidence. He does, indeed, embark with his friends upon the ship "Saratoga" for that purpose, but, before it sails, he is lured away to a low public house in the Ratcliff-highway, on some wild-goose chase. Here, as might be expected, he is set upon by hired assassins, who drag him, manfully struggling, to a loathsome cellar, where it is the office of a miserable hag to administer a sleeping potion to him. Very fortunately, however, he strikingly resembles the dead son of the old beldame, wherat her heart is moved, and she foregoes her intention. Counseled by her, he now simulates torpor, by which means he is enabled, when carried out to the moonlit Thames, to knock down his unprepared assailants, instead of being thrown by them into the river. He rushes now with headlong speed to the ship, which it appears is on the point of foundering, and makes his way with mighty blows of axe to his beloved, with whom he jumps into the sea, and swims to land, when all ends quite happily. This play is constructed with scarcely any intention other than that of depicting sensational events: it shows us a gipsy encampment, and the attempt to abduct therefrom a girl; it gives us the desperate fight of the hero with the villains in the cellar, and afterwards on the river; and finally, with horrible realism, we have the foundering ship, with the cries of the desperate emigrants, the rescue of the much-screaming bride, and her exciting swim with her husband to the distant shore.

The revival of Mr. Charles Reade's "Drink," an adaptation of Zola's "L'Assommoir," at the Adelphi, if it attempts to teach, by the impression of horror, the degradation that follows excess, works upon us by methods so terrible that we shudder at the sadness of them. To make a psychological analysis of the effect of drink on the morals and intellect of man was the object of M. Zola, but he worked in materials so gross and degraded, and with incidents so repulsive and immoral, that it was impossible, without excision, to present his work on the English stage. The plot of it is so well known that it needs no repetition here, but Mr. Reade has found it necessary to tone down something of its horror, and to suppress many of its incidents. It depicts, with the strongest realism that the stage can afford, the gradual decay of *Coupeau*, the early love scenes with *Gervaise*, the proffered friendship of the perfidious *Lantier*, and the mad delirium at the close; but one escapes with gladness from a theatre that presents to one a life so very gross and depraved.

Very different, but not more pleasant, is the tremendous sensation, called "Pluck: a Story of £50,000," that wakes, with dreadful commotion, the echoes of old Drury Lane. It is a natural successor to "The World" and "Youth," on the same stage, calling for no greater power in the actor, but much more in the machinery department, than did those great sensation dramas. The plot of it is so involved, and so plainly designed to furnish occasion for spectacular effects, that it is impossible to do more than realize the leading incidents of it. A certain villainous banker's clerk, named *Stephen Clinton*, is desirous of procuring for himself a fortune of £50,000, which will revert to his employer's daughter, provided only he can make away with the rightful heiress, *Mrs. Maitland*. Now, before *Clinton* can obtain the hand of *Florence Templeton*, the lady in question, he must poison her mind against her lover, *Jack Springfield*, which he does with such success that the marriage actually takes place. On the very morning of the wedding, however, it is discovered that the bridegroom has been engaged in some forgery to the damage of his father-in-law, for which he is straightway arrested, and despatched in irons to an unknown destination by train. By a singular coincidence, this very train is one of which he has plotted the destruction,

because he knows that by it is to travel the lady who stands between fortune and himself. The scene at the theatre is a junction: the train steams in, and comes to grief through a sleeper placed on the line; while the commotion is at its height, another train rushes in, and is wrecked in the débris of the first. Strangely enough, no one is injured, and the villain escapes, to undertake plots even more diabolical than this. Amongst other things, he murders his father-in-law in a desperate struggle, and sets fire to the house in which *Mrs. Maitland* and her child are living. Here is an opportunity for great sensational effect: the flames rise up with alarming rapidity, the crowd rushes in, the firemen start the engines, and finally the hero scales the burning pile, and breaks through the roof to accomplish the rescue. Other scenes are a tremendous snow-storm, and a street with an excited crowd assailing a bank that has failed; but in the whole affair there is scarcely a single opportunity for the display of truly dramatic power.

The play of "For Ever," at the Surrey Theatre, is made up of the evil qualities of all the dramas described above; but it is impossible in a few words to describe the tangled farrago of its plot, and to waste many upon it would be absurd. Let it suffice to say that it is occupied with the designs of certain stage-villains to obtain possession of a property that does not belong to them, and with the performances of a man-monkey, *Zacky Pastrana*, a kind of human beast, perhaps the most repulsive creature ever put on the stage, his love affair, : disappointment, and his raving madness. It is more to the purpose to say that the performance is inhuman and degrading, and that it provides the occasion for more low life, for more poisonings, throat-cuttings, and murders of other kinds, and for more debasing insanity than probably the stage ever saw before. These are the chief melodramas now on the London stage, but there are others that betray a similar tendency for gross realism and sensational effect. One play, for instance, adapted from the French, gives us female drunkenness, somewhat modified from the original.

It would be a mistake to suppose that fare such as this is provided for the English educated classes; for the drama, unlike most other arts, is dependent for much of its support on the lower orders, to whose inclination it must therefore often defer. Whatever may be the disadvantages of the subsidized stage, it does at any rate free the drama from its bondage to public whim, and enable it to take up something of its great work of teaching and ennobling the people. There is, too, evidence enough at the present time that the legitimate drama has not lost its hold on the educated Englishman. He is apt to look upon Mr. Henry Irving as the dramatic Abiel, and the Lyceum as the temple of true dramatic art. The Shakespearean revivals at that theatre have, in fact, been the greatest triumphs of the modern stage. There, the management is perfect, and everything is duly subjected to the actor's art, which rises, however, to a power so magnificent that the greatest and best scenic effects of the stage detract from it in no degree whatever. The representations of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Romeo and Juliet," are considered by some to be even surpassed by the recent production of "Much Ado About Nothing," in which Mr. Irving as *Benedick*, and Miss Ellen Terry as *Beatrice*, have produced characteristic impersonations of these well-known characters, throwing, as usual, much new light on the meaning of Shakespeare. There has been a continued and most meritorious effort at the Haymarket Theatre to endue with fresh vitality the expiring national drama of England; and, in accordance with this intention, Tom Taylor's old play, "The Overland Route," has recently been produced; but, though represented with all the power the theatre could supply, it awoke little of the desired enthusiasm in its audience. About the middle of November, Mr. Tennyson's new play, "The Promise of May," will be brought out at the Globe Theatre in a worthy manner, and, as a work of the true dramatic school, it is looked forward to with interest. Public attention has recently been drawn to the state of the drama in England, by the opening of the new School of Dramatic Art, wherein it is proposed to teach scientifically all that appertains to the stage. Such an institution will be an undoubted gain to the theatre; but much more is needed to raise the English drama to its old position, for, like painting and music, the drama in its higher forms can only be appreciated when it is understood. In the palmy days of the English stage its supporters were of a higher grade than many theatre-goers of to-day, being moreover familiar with its traditions; but the functions of the School of Dramatic Art cannot extend to the education of the people at large.

JOHN LEYLAND.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Only one case of yellow fever was reported at Pensacola on Monday; the 15th inst., was set for the discontinuance of quarantine regulations there and at other Gulf ports. There had been, up to Sunday, the 12th inst., inclusive, 2,334 cases at Pensacola, and 193 deaths.

—A dispatch from Winnipeg, dated the 13th, stated that the Red river was frozen over, and that there was fair sleighing there.

—Mr. Hunt, the U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg, has informed the Navy Department that the burial cases intended for the bodies of De Long and his comrades have been received at St. Petersburg and forwarded to Orenburg, there to await the arrival of Lieutenant Harber with the bodies. Mr. Hunt has received no news of Harber, and he "fears that the advancing season may interfere with the execution of the orders sent them by the Department."

—A despatch from Antwerp, on the 13th, states that a steamer laden with supplies, etc., had left that city for the Congo river, under Mr. Henry M. Stanley's directions, and that Mr. Stanley, having gone to Nice, for his health, would return to Africa early in the approaching new year.

—President Arthur returned to Washington on Saturday night, and went to the Soldiers' Home.

—Ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who was extremely ill for some time, is regarded as convalescent.

—Mr. Herbert Spencer sailed from New York, on Saturday, for Liverpool. He was entertained at a dinner in New York, on Thursday evening, Ex-Secretary Evarts presiding.

—The corn crop report of the Department of Agriculture for November indicates a total crop of 1,650,000,000 bushels, or about 30,000,000 bushels below the October estimate.

—A cold wave moved down in the direction of Texas on Sunday night, which left ice and frost in its tracks. There was ice on all the shallow streams in the vicinity of Memphis, while Little Rock and other places in the same latitude report "killing" frosts.

—Professor Brooks, at the Red House Observatory, Phelps, N. Y., reports the observation of a magnificent auroral display early on Monday morning, the grandest seen in many years. A vast brilliant arch illuminated the landscape, equal to the light of the moon in her first quarter, followed by immense streams and waves of light projected with startling velocity from the horizon to the zenith.

—Election Results: In New Hampshire, Hale, Rep., is chosen Governor by a small majority. The Republican candidates for Railroad Commissioners have a larger majority. The Legislature is Republican.—Massachusetts gives General Butler, Dem., a plurality for Governor, but elects all the other Republican candidates on the State ticket. The Legislature has a large Republican majority.—Connecticut elects the Democratic State ticket, including Waller for Governor, but the Legislature is Republican.—In New York, the majority of Cleveland, Dem., over Folger, Rep., for Governor, approaches 200,000. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.—In New Jersey, the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.—In Pennsylvania, the plurality for Pattison, Dem., for Governor, over Beaver, Rep., approaches 40,000. The Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives, and on joint ballot; the Senate stands 30 Republicans to 20 Democrats.—In Virginia, John S. Wise, Mahonite, carries the State for Congressman-at-large, and four other Mahone candidates for Congress are elected.—In North Carolina, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large is chosen by a very small majority—less than 1,000.—In Tennessee, Bate, Dem., is elected Governor, by a large majority. The Legislature is Democratic.—In Illinois, the Republicans elect Smith, their candidate for State Treasurer, and the Democrats Raab, Superintendent of Education. The Legislature has 12 Republican majority on joint ballot.

—The Alabama Legislature met on Tuesday, and organized on Wednesday. A Senator to succeed Mr. Morgan, after March 4th next, will be elected on the 28th inst.

—A dispatch from London, on the 15th inst., says: A scene, which occasioned quite a sensation, occurred last night in the Globe Theatre during the performance of Tennyson's new pastoral drama, "The Promise of May." Among those present was the Marquis of Queensbury, who is an avowed free-thinker. He rose excitedly from his seat and loudly protested against Tennyson's representation of the principles of free thought as enunciated by one of the characters of the play. At the desire of an official the Marquis left the theatre amid much confusion.

—A snow storm on the European Continent, on Tuesday, delayed telegraphic communication for five hours.

—The Legislature of Georgia, yesterday, in joint ballot, elected Pope Barrow to be U. S. Senator for the unexpired term of Benjamin H. Hill, and Alfred H. Colquitt, U. S. Senator for the long term, beginning March 4, 1883.

—Mr. Blaine returned to Washington, on Wednesday, for the winter. His family had preceded him.

—The steamship "Westphalia," from New York for Hamburg, came into collision with another and unknown steamer, off the Isle of Wight, in the English Channel, early on Monday morning. The "Westphalia" was much damaged, but succeeded in reaching Portsmouth; the other ship, whose identity is not ascertained at this writing, is believed to have been sunk, with all on board.

—A number of influential persons interested in the Bartholdi statue met in New York, Tuesday evening, and decided to hold a public meeting in the Academy of Music on the 28th instant, to interest the public in the movement. The different theatrical managers have signified their intention of giving performances in the early part of next month for the monument fund.

DRIFT.

—At the laying of the foundation of the Preston (England) Library, founded by a bequest of \$500,000, Lord Derby said: "In the middle ages it was thought strange and even discreditable if any man, well off, died without bequeathing something to the Church. May it not come to be thought in the same way a thing not unusual, but to be expected, and almost a matter of course, that every one who has something to spare from the wants of his family shall, either in life, or at the close of it, contribute something to the enjoyment or to the intellectual requirements of the community in which he lives. It is a mistake, I think, to sneer, as men of the world, or those who call themselves such, often do, at such gifts and bequests as dictated by mere personal vanity. I do not think that a desire to be honorably remembered after death is a matter of which any man need be ashamed."

—The museum at Boolak (Boulaq), the part of Cairo which contains an immense and invaluable collection of Egyptian antiquities (founded by M. Mariette), was not disturbed during the recent war. M. Maspero, the curator, having returned to his post, writes that not a scarabeus is missing. The jewelry had been taken out of its place of concealment two or three days before his arrival and restored to its place. The old rooms are almost in order, only encumbered by the royal mummies. In about a fortnight one of the historical halls will be completed, and that for the royal mummies is advanced. The catalogue is expected to be printed by February, 1884.

—Professor C. W. C. Fuchs has recently published, in a German periodical, his seventeenth annual report on earthquakes and volcanic phenomena. The total number of earthquakes for the year 1881 is reported as being 297, and volcanic eruptions as 10, the most important being that of Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, from which very large lava streams flowed.

—Amongst the students who have successfully competed for admission to the Paris Conservatoire is a young negress, whose voice is described as "superb."

—The musical season in Russia seems to be an unusually interesting one. Anton Rubinstein's orchestral concerts at the Moscow Exhibition began with an overture composed of characteristic melodies of all the numerous nationalities under Russian rule.

—United States Senator Justin S. Morrill is erecting at Strafford, Vt., a building, which he intends to present to the town for a public library.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, November 16.

THE same cautiousness in stock dealings to which we have several times referred continues manifest. It is not known "what the big New York operators mean"—i. e., whether they propose to fleece the general public by moving prices up or forcing them down. Speculative operators therefore hesitate, and buyers for investment contemplating the general business situation, are cautious at any rate. The reports from the stock rooms, for several days, have therefore been of very similar tenor—unsteady and yielding markets, light dealings, small buying on orders from outside. There are statements of rate cutting by railroads running west from Chicago; these effect the securities of those particular roads, of course, though so far as the reduction in prices tends to bring more freight into Chicago, and so facilitates the movements toward the sea-board, it does not affect general business unfavorably. The passage of the constitutional amendment in New York, making the canals free, is an important factor in the situation, which will have to be considered, now, in looking at the future of grain transportation from the Lakes to the sea-board.

The following were the closing prices (sales) of leading stocks, in the Philadelphia market yesterday: Northern Central Railroad, 57; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pennsylvania Railroad, 60; Reading Railroad, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Philadelphia and Erie, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern Pacific, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto preferred, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lehigh Navigation, 42; Lehigh Valley, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$; United Companies of New Jersey, 190. At the close the market was quoted "feverish."

The following were the closing quotations (bids) of principal stocks, in the New York market, yesterday:

Central Pacific, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Southern, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Denver and Rio Grande, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 131 $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lake Shore, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; Louisville and Nashville, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; Michigan Central, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri Pacific, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northwest common, 138 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York Central, 130 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Jersey Central, 70; Ontario and Western, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Omaha, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; Omaha preferred, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pacific Mail, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Paul, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Pacific, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wabash, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wabash preferred, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$; Western Union, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities, in the New York, yesterday:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States 5s, 1881, con., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 102 |
| United States 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1891, registered, | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| United States 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1891, coupon, | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered, | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon, | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| United States 3s, | 102 | 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| United States currency 6s, 1895, | 129 | |
| United States currency 6s, 1896, | 130 | |
| United States currency 6s, 1897, | 130 | |
| United States currency 6s, 1898, | 130 | |
| United States currency 6s, 1899, | 130 | |

The statement made by the New York banks, on the 11th inst., was regarded as decidedly "unfavorable," there being a loss in reserve of \$3,010,625, leaving the banks with \$3,024,950 less than the legal requirement. The following shows the chief items, comparatively stated:

| | Nov. 4. | Nov. 11. | Differences. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Loans, | \$317,588,200 | \$315,454,200 | Dec. \$5,134,000 |
| Specie, | 52,026,900 | 48,823,500 | Dec. 3,203,400 |
| Legal tenders, | 20,070,900 | 18,953,100 | Dec. 1,117,800 |
| Deposits, | 288,448,500 | 283,206,200 | Dec. 5,242,300 |
| Circulation, | 18,630,300 | 18,663,200 | Inc. 32,900 |

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed a small decrease in reserve. Their items were chiefly as follows:—

| | Nov. 4. | Nov. 11. | Differences. |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loans, | \$75,195,393 | \$75,200,678 | Inc. \$5,285 |
| Reserve, | 17,597,287 | 17,462,523 | Dec. 134,764 |
| Nat. Bank Notes, | 728,331 | 731,873 | Inc. 3,542 |
| Due from Banks, | 5,750,055 | 5,505,744 | Dec. 244,311 |
| Due to Banks, | 12,260,977 | 11,896,146 | Dec. 164,831 |
| Deposits, | 54,079,852 | 53,704,316 | Dec. 375,536 |
| Circulation, | 9,775,391 | 9,775,766 | Inc. 375 |

The specie imports, at the port of New York, last week, mounted to \$299,538. The exports from that city were \$52,500, of which \$50,000 was in silver.

The steamer "Hankow" cleared from New Orleans Tuesday for Liverpool, with 8,713 bales of cotton. It is the largest cargo ever cleared from New Orleans.

The bonded debt of the State of Alabama, as appeared at the opening of the Legislature's session, on Wednesday, is \$9,407,800, with an interest charge of \$344,000. A reduction of taxation is recommended.

Concerning the money market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: The local money market continues without change of rates, though the supply of good commercial paper is limited, and is quoted at about 6 per cent. Call loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent., with occasional exceptional cases at a lower figure. In New York commercial dry goods paper is reported in good supply, but the banks are not heavy buyers. The current quotations are: 60 to 90 days' endorsed dry goods bills receivable at 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., four months' acceptance at 6@7 per cent., and good single names four to six months at 6@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Ordinary grades are quoted even higher than these rates. Yesterday in New York call money opened at 5 per cent., loaned as high as 6 and as low as 3 per cent., and closed at 3 per cent.

A company of English capitalists has purchased 4,500,000 acres of land in Western and Northwestern Texas, and propose to sell alternate tracts of from 200 to 500 acres to European immigrants. This investment is regarded as likely to largely increase the population of Texas.

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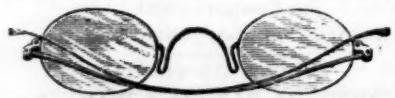
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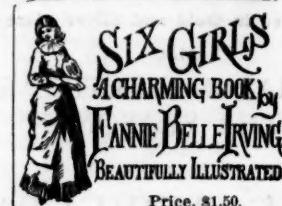
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